The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 9.768—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th March, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metteopalam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th March, at 4 p m, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 325

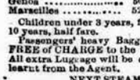
The Arcot is due in London on 29th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favorable opportunity for Natal is offered, as the Abyssinia connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each Month,	

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	290	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wine
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 3, Rummum Street.

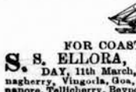
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3069	500	R Hutchison	..17th March

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	..24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2490	300	Wm. Young	..7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	485	J. Laird	..21th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	..5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2107	424	L. White, about	12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

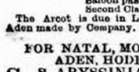
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY .....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARE.....Rs. 400.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain GREEN, 1,675 Tons 220 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. ERLKING, 2,178 Tons, 250 H. P. nominal. This Fine Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd April. She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation,

FARE.....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	..13th March.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	..20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	..27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	..3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	460	A. H. Johnson	..10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	..17th do.
TRAVANCORE	1920	350	R. Scott	..24th do.
PEMBROKE	3950	600		..1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	..8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	..15th do.
KRIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	..22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	..29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	..19th March.
NIZAM	3728	480	A. E. Barlow	..26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	..12th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	..26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA	Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	..24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	....21st Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	..19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	..18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400 about April 7th.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300 ,, May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,100	300 ,, June 3rd.

FARE TO MALTA	Rs. 400
,, TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Bombay and Manchester Spinning Mill, advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED to THURSDAY next, the 18th instant.

MANCHESTER AND BOMBAY SPINNING MILL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, ENGLAND.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the matter of the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

The mill buildings, machinery and leasehold premises belonging to the above Company, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Island of Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. in one lot at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private contract.

The property is put up for sale by the directions of Mr David Gostling, Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators of the Company, subject to a reserved price and to the sale thereof, being confirmed by the said High Court.

The property is subject to certain charges, particulars of which will be given at Mr Gostling's Office, No. 26, Apollo Street.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by Mr Gostling at his office up to the time of sale.

The Mill contains about 37,660 spindles, of which 20,860 are throstles and 16,800 mules, with preparation machinery, all of which are now working and in good order. There is space in the mill for 4,000 additional spindles.

The property can be viewed on application to Mr Gostling, and any further information which is required can be obtained from him.

Particulars and conditions of sale can on and after the 5th day of March instant be seen at the Auctioneers, or at Messrs. Smith and Frere's Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, where a copy of the Company's lease can also be inspected.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Grant Road, nearly opposite the Theatre Royal, the very valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood and China-made household furniture, 8 and 10 light hanging chandeliers by Nash, wall brackets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprises dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, full and half back sofa couches, tea-poys, pier tables with or without marble tops, side tables, chiffoniers, writing tables, round tables, with marble tops, toilet stands, splendid almyras with toilet glasses attached, campcots, green painted iron bedsteads, Englishmade mahogany full back couches and card tables, walnutwood oval tables, China-made chairs, cupboard and camphorwood chest of drawers, 2 and 3 light wall shades by Nash, 8 and 10 light chandeliers also by Nash, carpets, pier glasses, table ornaments and lamps, flower vases, hanging vase lamps, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

ALSO,

1 First-class state coach by Laurie and Marner.
1 Handsome square Landau.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 56, Tardeo Road, lately occupied by Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, Esq., the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, rich chandeliers and argand lustres, wallshades, handsome carpets, pier glasses, pictures, table ornaments, clocks, and elegant miniature brougham by Silk and Son, a handsome English built park phaeton, a strong built office shigram, a serviceable chesnut Arab horse, choice and rare plants, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, in front of the Bombay Defence yard, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of John Jones, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 40 Upper Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall, the valuable and handsome household furniture, a set of English-made solid mahogany portable drawing room furniture, consisting of a round table, 6 chairs, 1 predieu chair, 1 chiffonier, 1 large Brussels carpet, and 1 velvet table-cover all packed in one case, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, an oakwood cottage harmonium by EVANS, a strong double-seated circular front brougham, agrey Arab horse, a fine officer's tent complete in good order, a sleeping or hill tent also in good order, books, &c., the property of H. Glower, Esq., of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MANDVEE JAMBLEE ST JEET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Narayen Trembuck, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gopal Dadaji Thanlie.

All that moiety in a piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mandvee Jamblee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length and 38 in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east, by a passage and the house of Pandoo Narayen Koli, on or towards the west, by moiety of a house, belonging to Kashoba Gunputrow and public road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and a house belonging to Parsee Nanabhai, and on or towards the south by a gullee, and a house belonging to Gunoo Crushna Dhungar.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th March 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,

THE FINEST EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION EXTANT,

WILL OPEN ON THE ESPLANADE

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, THE 12TH INSTANT.

THE COMPANY consist of the very best artistes in the Circus profession, selected by Mrs. Wilson from the principal Circuses of Europe the last season.

The Horses are superior to any Circus Stud in the World.

The prices charged by this Mammoth Circus are no more than myriads of "Pigmy Exhibitions" that usually travel through India charge.

We positively assert that no entertainment has ever appeared in Bombay that begins to be our equal, and we acknowledge no superiors.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON the AFTERNOON of MONDAY, the 15th instant, in AID of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those who LOST their LIVES on the occasion of the FOUNDERING of the steamer VINGORLA, near Bombay, on the night of the 20th of February last.

PROGRAMME.

1. Duett Pianoforte...Danse Napolitaine....Sydney Smith.
   Mrs. Morland and Mr. Johnston.
2. Song.....Vittoria.....Carissimi.
   Mr. Wyer.
3. Song.....She wandered down the Mountain Side ..F. Clay.
   Mrs. Adams.
4. Solo Violin.....Fantasia on airs from Sainton.....Lucrezia Borgia.
   Mr. A. J. Levey.
5. Song.....Guinevere.....Sullivan.
   Mr. Hudson.
6. Song.....The Lost Chord .....A. Sullivan.
   (Harmonium Obligato).
   Mrs. Morland.
7. Song.....The Midshipmite .....Stepen Adams.
   Mr. Wyer.
8. Duett.....Oh! ye voices gone .... Zeta.
   Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Morland.
9. Violin Solo .....A'e Maria.....Gounod.
   (on Bach's 1st Prelude, with Piano and Harmonium accompaniment.)
   Mr. A. J. Levey.
10. Song.....Nazareth.....Gounod
    Harmonium Obligato.)
    Mrs. Morland.

Doors open at 5 P.M. Concert to commence at 5-30 P.M. punctually.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Seats Rs. 2.

TRANSATLANTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) OF BERLIN.

MARINE RISKS of all kinds insured on favorable terms.

JOHN MARSHALL, Agent.

PERSONAL STATEMENT OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

BY

GEORGE CLIFFORD WHITEWORTH,

Price Annas 8; Post Free, Annas 10.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MARCH 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM, THE 3RD MARCH 1880.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the advertisement of the 21st June, 1879, that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about nine hundred and thirty-five (935) HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1880-81, classed as follows:—

Class I.—Walers—595.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	137	Field Artillery	134
		Horse Artillery	324

Class II—Country-breds—270.

As many as possible full grown horses; the remainder young stock between 2½ and 3½ years' old.

Class III.—Arabs and Persians—140.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	100	Field Artillery	40
		Horse Artillery	

Total 935

The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin,

Calcutta	Bareilly
Allahabad	Umballa
Cawnpore	Lahore
Lucknow	Mooltan
Agra	Sialkot
Morar	Rawal Pindi
Meerut	Peshawar

Except under special circumstances, purchase will be made only between the 15th September and 28th February.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III, remounts three years' old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

After the expiration of three (3) years from the 21st June, 1879, greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at Rupees five hundred and fifty [Rs. 550]. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

(Signed) ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.
JOHN MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the Matter of the ESTATE of SAMUEL JOSEPH THORP, deceased, and in a cause "Burringe against Matthews, 1879, T 153," the creditors of Samuel Joseph Thorp, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India and of Grove place, Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died in or about the month of December, 1878, are, on or before the 2nd day of April, 1880, to send, by post, prepaid, to Mr. Edward John Layton, of 29, Budge-row, Cannon-street, in the City of London, a member of the firm of Layton, Son and London, the solicitors of the defendant, James Henry Matthews, the administrator pendente lite of the said Samuel Joseph Thorp, deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his Chambers, situated in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of April, 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1879.

SANDOM, KERSEY, and KNIGHT, 52, Gracechurch-street, London E. C., Solicitors for the Plaintiff,

A. DAVIS' LONDON SADDLERY, &c.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

HUNTING, STEEPLE CHASE and RACING SADDLES from.....Rs. 55 to Rs. 65
Single and Double Bridles.....,, 15 to ,, 20
Racing Bridles, Snaffle .....,, 15
Universal Riding and Driving Bits with 6 assorted mouths to each.....,, 25 to ,, 30
Racing and Hunting Kits in great variety, and other goods.

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. WATSON & Co., Sole Agents,

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street,

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (LTD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the SHAHAPUR DISPENSARY, a LICENTIATE of MEDICINE of the Bombay University. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem, Apply, enclosing testimonials, to Major WALLER, V. C., Assistant Political Agent, Sangli.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PLATELAYING INSPECTOR. Salary to commence at Rs. 150 a month. Also two SUB-INSPECTORS at Rs 50 a month each. Applications with certificates to be sent to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Sirohi Division, W. R. S. Railway, Rohi, via Palanpoor.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET.

SECOND FLOOR of the PREMISES, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort. It is very commodious, airy and thoroughly ventilated and well lights and suitable for a Solicitor's or Merchant's office, being short way from the Custom House, Fort Office, the Banks and the High Court premises; could be let as a whole or in parts. Apply to

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT A LARGE REDUCTION OFF MARKED PRICES.

THE FANCY STOCK comprises a very varied assortment of Goods as under:—

Writing Desks.	Fans.	Toilet Sets.
Work Boxes.	Work Baskets.	Keyless Clocks.
Jewel Cases.	Work Companions.	Toy Books.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Dressing Cases.	Games.
Envelope Cases and Blotters.	Tourists' Cases.	Tiffin Dishes.
Blotting Cases.	Portrait Albums.	Tête-a-Tête Sets.
Inkstands	Scrap Books.	Office Requisites.
Ladies' Pouches.	Cigar Cases.	Binoculars.

Together with a miscellaneous assortment of Cheap Novelties, suitable for Household use.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA & Co. beg to inform their Constituents and the public suffering from defective sight, that

MR. N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST FROM CALCUTTA,

has arrived, and will attend at our establishment for a few days only from 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m., beginning THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

A large assortment of the superior and so deservedly successful

EUREKA SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

Just to hand by S. S. KASHGAR.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,

for N. LAZARUS, OCULIST, CALCUTTA.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS

IN

BOMBAY,

THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,

THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

A DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS ADAPTED FROM MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NOVEL,

"EAST LYNNE."

Sir Francis Levison	Mr. C Carterright.
Archibald Carlyle	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Lord Mount Severn	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Justice Hare	Mr. C. Thompson.
Richard Hare	Mr. Carlyon.
Mr. Dill	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Officer	Mr. Crooks.
Willie Carlyle	Miss Lillian May.
Lady Isabel	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Madame Vine / Barbara Hare	Miss Gertrude Dore.
Cornelia Carlyle	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Joyce	Miss Madge Antoinette.

ON SATURDAY,

"ALADDIN."

(BURLESQUE.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Boxes and Orchestra Rails can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... ,, A. J. LEVEY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

KOUSANIE Mixture Tea in 1 lb. packets, Season 1879, best Tea known to Europeans in India. Prices moderate. Apply to Pestonjee Framjee, No. 15, Forbes Street.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—This day there and [illegible] Attendance and Ice. Re- [illegible] JARVIS, Owners Steam Launch [illegible] Refreshment Rooms.

WAN[illegible] ENGINEER to take charge of a Fr[illegible] Salary about Rs. 200 per month. Apply with test[illegible], office of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY BROUGHAM HORSE. Must be in sound working order, good size and moderate price. E. [illegible], care of STEWARD, Byculla Club.

A EUROPEAN, with good character, will give her services as NURSE to one Child, or a Lady, for HALF PASSAGE Home. Apply L., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

CAPITAL STABLING TO LET IN THE FORT. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

UPPER STORIED Furnished BUNGALOW, dry and cool, Cumballa Hill, TO LET for 11 months Rent including Taxes, Rs. 150 per month. Apply A., this office.

PANCHGANNY! PANCHGANNY!!—HOUSES TO BE LET, for the HOT SEASON, or for a year round. FLORA and ALBERT COTTAGES, richly furnished, excellent situation. Rent very moderate. Full particulars given on application to the undersigned. NURSERWANJEE DORABHOY, Merchant, House and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1880.

THE Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 97¼, a decline of ¼ from the previous day. French Rentes were unchanged at 116¼. In the General Produce markets Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee was 6d. per cwt. lower, being quoted at 97s.6d. per cwt. Good Ordinary Native was still quoted at 70s. per cwt. The week's Import amounts to 1,375 tons, the Deliveries to 1,100 tons, and the stock in London at present is 18,000 tons. In Seeds a decline of 6d. per quarter is reported in Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, and Brown Rapeseed both on the spot and to arrive.

Reuter quotes Oriental Bank shares at £24-10s. and Chartered Mercantile at £22-10s. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday, according to the public telegrams, were firm at previous rates; private advices, however, are not quite so favourable.

The Cotton market in Liverpool closed dull, with sales of 7,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. The only alteration in spot prices was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands, as Indian Cotton was all unchanged. "Good" Broach with a "Good" clause, March-April shipment, via Canal, is quoted at 6 13-16d per lb. The New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 13½ cents per lb., but Futures have advanced from 13.75 to 13-80 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons, viz:—

	1880.	1879.	1878
Three days' Receipts.....	7,000	15,000	11,000
Total this week.....	33,000	40,000	39,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,300,000	3,953,000	3,688,000

Bar Silver in London has fallen a further ¼d. per oz., being now quoted at 52¼d. per oz.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened very quiet at a decline of 1-16 in House Paper from yesterday's closing quotations, the Banks, however being still willing to draw at 1s 8 1-16d, on demand. There is no alteration at the close in Bank Paper although only one Bank is selling. But the requirements are so small in the aggregate that they are easily met. In Private Bills a fair business was done so long as credits at 3 months' sight were saleable at 1s. 8¼d., but buyers held out for 1-32d. advance in the afternoon, which checked business. Considering the limited Cotton sales during the past two days, there have been more House Bills offering to-day than might have been expected. From Calcutta telegrams indicate that the market is still quiet, and that quotations for exchange are influenced mainly by advices from this side. The general idea is that Council Bills will be allotted in London to-day at 1s. 8d. per rupee.

For April the Banks are buyers at 1-32d. advance on present rates. Our closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 5 1-16d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 3	months' sight.	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ,,	... 1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ,,	... 1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France 3	,, ,,	... 2-14	,,

Or Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100¼ for demand bills and 99 5-16 for 60 days' sight Paper.

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held this afternoon, no change was made in the rates of discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady throughout the day with little offering for sale. Rates close here at Rs. 95 for Fours and Rs. 102½ to Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half and in Calcutta at Rs. 95 and Rs. 102.

SHARES.—With the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas and Rs. 25 in Mazagons, there are no alterations in Land Companies shares. Press shares are quiet but steady. Spinning and Weaving Mills shares are in more demand. Dhurumseys have advanced to Rs. 255, Jewraj Balloo to Rs. 755, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,170, Nationals to Rs. 725, Orientals to Rs. 610, and Victorias to Rs. 500. In Miscellaneous Shares Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced to Rs. 1,785, and Treacher and Co to Rs. 715.

COTTON.—Following the tenor of Liverpool advices, our market has been very quite throughout the day, and the reported transactions have been in the most limited scale. Prices are generally Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower all round. The arrivals from up-country into Bombay yesterday amounted to 5,430 bales, making a total of 22,608 bales for the four days. We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach Ready.....	Rs. 255	F P.
,, April delivery...	,, 254	,,
,, Dholleral ,, ,,	,, 242	,,
,, ,, Ready.....	,, 244	,,
,, Oomrawuttee Ready	,, 244	,,

SEEDS.—The market continues very dull, and the price of Linseed has further declined ¼ anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 6-8¼ per cwt. Rapeseed is nominally unchanged at Rs. 6-4 for Guzerat, but there are no buyers.

Gingelly is steady at previous rates.

Grain and Pulse were dull and much neglected to-day, and the rate for this month's shipment has advanced to 40s. to 42s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool via Canal. Continental rates are unchanged, and for London 37s. 6d. per ton is asked. For sailing vessels 27s.6d. per ton is still the rate for Wood and 3d. for Iron.

PIECE GOODS have been very quiet to-day owing partly to business in the bazaar not being yet properly resumed after yesterday's holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	5 do	680
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	87,820	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th March 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	83,708	0	0
Merchandise	1,13,503	0	0
Telegraph	736	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,79,946	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	48,900	0	0
Merchandise	1,46,867	0	0
Telegraph	447	0	0
Other Receipts	216	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,96,170	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	16,224	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S LORD NELSON, 1142 tons, Captain J Tully, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast

THE S S OLYMPIA, 1527 tons, Captain J Craig, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE S S PEARL, 376 tons, Captain E C Rafin, will sail to-day for coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE S S ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G J Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co's S. S. ETTORE, 1,313 tons, Captain C. Lazarich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (21st Feb.) with the following cargo:—From Singapore—673 packages coffee, 99 packages tapioca, 40 packages gum dammer, 6,286 packages rattans, 159 packages sago, 20 packages gum benjamin, 110 packages tea, 2,443 pieces planks and rafters, and 6 packages soap. From Colombo—20 packages coffee, She brought the following passengers:—From Singapore—Hajee Shaik Adum, and one deck. From Colombo—Mr S Pestonjee, Mr F Vessijee, Mr T Hessom, and 17 deck; and also she brought some passengers for Trieste.

THE P AND O Co's S S KASHGAR, 1514 tons, Captain E T Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (8th February), with the English Mail and the following cargo:—976 packages cottons, 12 packages cochineal, 90 bales yarn, 26 packages drugs, 17 cases boots, 133 packages provisions, 251 packages oilmanstores, 76 cases eau de cologne, 1,687 packages wine and spirits, 6 cases steel, 130 packages sats, 45 packages copper, 232 cases candles, 69 packages soda, 45 packages varnish, 16 packages earthenware, 100 packages turpentine, 380 packages oil, 332 packages beer, 18 packages color, 3 packages glassware, 40 cases soap, 362 boxes silver, 7 boxes gold, 5 boxes specl, 7 cases gold thread, 4 packages raisins, 25 packages gum, 49 packages byzabole, and many packages of merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Kashgar (s)	Baker.....	London, Feb 8.
	Ettore (s).....	Lazarich	Singapore, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Madura (s)	Smith.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Ocean King (s)	Scott	London.
	Lord Nelson (s)	Tully	Elephant Point.
	Olympia (s).....	Craig	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Arrow, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pearl, Rafin, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Adria, to China.
Steamer Ettore, to Trieste.
Steamer Antonia, to New York.
Steamer Kashgar, to China.
Steamer Timaha, to New York.

CALCUTTA.

Mar.

ARRIVALS.

5 Lee.....Branch .....Cape Town, Jan 10.
6 Rajputana (s) .....Lewis.....Bombay, Feb 13.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.—Steamer Scindia. Ship Parthenope.
March 6.—Steamer Castore.

PASSENGERS.

Per Rajpootana.—From Bombay—Mr Ross Mackenzie. From Galle—Mrs Beauchamp. From Cocoanada—Mr Mrs Wilkinson. Gopalpore—Mr and Mrs Vaughan. From False Point—Miss Cockburn Captain Bulloch.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVAL.

8 Doon ..... Briton Ferry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—45 cases portwine, 51 cases gingerwine, 51 cases whiskey, and 25 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Olympia s—5 cases butter, Owen and Okell; 100 cases acid, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 25 cases acid, Cowasjee Manockjee; 50 cases acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee; 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolabhoy Heptoola; 100 boxes bar soap, Surufally Heptoola; 100 crates empty bottles, Framjee, Sands and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathleven s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Elgin s—7 cases glassware, Volkart Brothers.
Vortigern s—14 cases playing cards, 8 cases threads, 1 case tapes, 4 cases papers and envelops, 10 cases wheat stones, 29 packages hardware 2 cases jewellery, 3 cases cutlery, 4 cases stationery, and 2 cases toys, Rahboy Tyebally; 150 cases matches, Cowasjee Brothers; 67 cases, oilmanstores, 4 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Bomanjee Manuckjee: 109 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases butter and 1 case medicine, otherorts, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 650 drums linseed oil Tyebally Moolla Tezkhan; 116 cases oilmanstores, and 2 cases currant, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 25 cases champagne, Jamsetjee Framjee: 24 casks, beer, Adurjee Coovrjee; 51 packages vials, 39 cases acid, and 15 cases bottling wire, Byramjee Shapoorjee: 2 cases silvered plate glass, Essoofally Mamoojee; 145 cases matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 40 cases writing papers, Treecomdass Lowjee.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

366-79—A F Turner—Gangabai vs Khatao Natha and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.
443-79—Nanu and H (for pauper)—Sadashiv Bhasker Joshi vs Dhakabai and others—Khunderao M.
564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anund vs Gansey Keesow and others—H Bicknell.
780-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismaljee Jewabhoy and another vs Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Smith and F.
797-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismaljee Jewabhoy and another vs Vullubdas Vundrawandas—Smith and F.
1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vyashunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardeshir and H, for direction.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmoondas Jewandas vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and Ia
102,77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Vullecjee Tyabjee Borah—M H Khan.
461-79—In person—Thacker Ghordhundas Cullianjee vs Thacker Narronjee Morarjee—Rimington, H, C and B.
534-79—Rimington, H, C and B—Narronjee Morarjee vs Govordhun Cullianjee and others.
717-79—In person [a pauper] Narandass Premdass vs Samuldass Bugoonathdass and others—Balkrishna and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

702-79—In person (a pauper)—Essoob Mahomed vs Shahirabebee and others—Jefferon, B and D.
587-79—Muljee and B—Bai Viroo vs Raghowjee Waljee and others—R Skipsey.
493-79—Ardeshir and R—Ramjeebhoy Madhowjee vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and H.
600-79—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Eduljee Sorabjee Dawur—H W Payne.
330-79—Shamrao P—Gowroobai vs Dewjee Siwa Thakoor and others—Tyabjee and S.
619-79—M H Khan—Buchaba Balset Sonar and another vs Govind Moreshet Sonar—Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

289-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaitha Dayram vs Ithachund Anoopchund—H Bicknell.

LONG CAUSES.

639-78—A F Turner—Wassoodeo Moroba and others vs Mathoorabai and others—Janardhun G.—Part heard.
454-79—M W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S.
37-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Valibai and others —Macfarlane and G.
379-79—Janardhun G—Kisorchand vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson B and D.
668-79—In person [a pauper]—Ramjee Persoha and another—Mackenzie, Cullian Govind (In person).
711-79—Prescot and W—J Graham vs Cullian and W—J Graham vs Cullian
4-80—Prescot and W—R P Hardwell—Chalk and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Setan, Major, 4th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Lyster, Captain, 26th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Maunsell, Capt. R E, on duty, from Kaira.
Slade, Captain, R H A, on duty, from England.
Morley, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Hawkes, Lieut, 17th Madras N I, on duty, from England.
Leggett, Major, 10th Madras N I, on duty, from England.
Quin, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on duty, from England.
Birdwood, Lieut, 3rd Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Dagnell, Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Major, R A, on duty, from England.
Fortescue, 2nd Lieut, 2-60th Foot, on duty, from England.
Atkinson, Major, 5th Madras N I, on duty, from England.
Bell, Major, Hyderabad Contigent, on duty, from England.
Jacob, Major, 29th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Cowie, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Strut, Lieut Col, 5th Bombay N I, on duty, from England.
Fenwick, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Carnegy, Col, 21st Bombay N I, on duty, to Persian Gulf.

MARCH 10.

Cruickshank, Captain, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Mackenzie, Lieut, 2nd Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Dadur.
Domvile, Lieut, 3rd Horse, from leave, to Jacobabad.
Cowie, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Allen, Captain, 1st Regt, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Quinn, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on duty, to Dakka.
Fenwick, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on duty, to Dakka.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glassees may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

BYCULLA CLUB.

FAREWELL DINNER TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

IT is proposed to ENTERTAIN H. E. the GOVERNOR at DINNER at the Club on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant. The departure of H. E. the Governor has been so unexpected that the Committee have been unable to give earlier intimation to Members. Members who are desirous of being present are requested to SEND THEIR NAMES and NUMBER of their GUESTS to the undersigned not later than 5 p.m. on THURSDAY.

GEORGE R. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club.

UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES having compelled SIR RICHARD TEMPLE to ABANDON his intention of giving an EVENING PARTY on Monday, the 15th instant, His Excellency hopes that those who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS thereto will come to Government House, Malabar Point, at 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, instead.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 9th March 1880.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

To WILLIAM MAITLAND, ESQUIRE.
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg that you will CALL a MEETING of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY desirous of publicly expressing their respectful and grateful recognition of the administration of HIS EXCELLENCY the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BARONET, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Governor of the Presidency, previous to his departure for Europe.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants—

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
M Morat	Cursetjee Furdoonjee
F L Latham	Tapidass Varjidas
W G Hunter	Harivalubdass Kalliandass
Charles Macdonald	Sorabjee Naorojee Wadia
M Balfour	F Youillon
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy	T S Wise
Aga Jehangirshaw	Ragonath Narayen Khote
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	S P Pandit
Framjee Nusserwanjee	Henry Cleveland
C Douglas	Johangier B Marshan
J Pinkerton	K C Bedarkar
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	Shantaram Narayan
William Maitland	Rienzi Walton
S D Sassoon	Hormasjee Ardeshir Hormusjee
Grattan Geary	E D Cairns
A P Whitehead	G H B Forbes
H Curwen	J N Graham
C H B Forbes	Sorabjee Framjee
E D Sassoon	Charles F Farran
John K Bythell	K R Cama
Dossboy Framjee	Venayek Wassoodew
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	Mungirjee Cowasjee Jehangir
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	Framjee Dinshajee Petit
Manockjee Cursetjee	Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit
J H Grant	Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	Dady Manockjee Limjee.
Muncharjee Nowrojee Banajee	
Honjee Cursetjee Dady	

Bombay, 10th March 1880.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I CONVENE a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY to be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

WILLIAM MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th March 1880.

S. S. VINGORLA DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS in AID of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the Captain and Chief and Second Engineers of S. S. VINGORLA, who so gallantly remained at their posts till the last moment and went down in the ship:—

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley.
Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mowat.
F. D. Parker, Esq.
C. Grondona, Esq.
J. N. Graham, Esq.
Captain H. Morland.
A. Johnston, Esq.
C. H. Hillcoat, Esq.
Captain J. Dixon.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
G. Macdonald, Esq.
W. Maitland, Esq.
J. L. Mackay, Esq.
H. Curwen, Esq.
G. Munson, Esq.
G. E. Ormiston, Esq.
Grattan Geary, Esq.
Rev. D. Stephenson.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
C. H. B. Forbes, Esq.

The Committee will also receive and administer any sums that may be subscribed for the relief of the necessitous friends of the sixty native passengers who were drowned in the disaster.

Subscriptions should be sent to the undersigned, and it is requested that subscribers will be so good as to state whether their subscriptions are for the *European Widow Relief Fund*, or the *Native Sufferers Relief Fund*.

Subscriptions will be acknowledged in the daily papers.

JAS. L. MACKAY,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer, Vingorla Disaster Relief Fund.
37, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th March 1880.

THE FOLLOWING SUMS HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED UP TO 10TH MARCH 1880:—

EUROPEAN WIDOWS RELIEF FUND.			
British I S N Co	1,960		
Mackinn n, Mackenzie & Co	750		
The Hon'ble Mr Mowat	25		
F D Parker	50		
C Grondona	100		
H Morland	50		
Nanabhoy Byramjee J	50		
G Manson	25		
G Geary	50		
D Macpherson	30		
Hajee Cassum Joosub	50		
G Ormiston	100		
A Tait	20		
C H Hillcoat	50		
J Dixon	50		
Charles Macdonald	100		
W Maitland	100		
H Curwen	100		
C H B Forbes	100		
Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100		
Alex Johnstone	100		
J Clark	50		
H Head	25		
J Penny	20		
J Allen	15		
J J Ross	50		
W P Pote	20		
P Hoskins	25		
D Navalker	5		
A Morrison	100		
A Friend	50		
Baboorao Parshotum	3		
Eduljee Hormusjee	2		
Hurjeewan Sewchund	2		
Nurrotum Amirchund	2		
Damodhar Nana	2		
M. Dorodo	2		
Cawasjee Dorabjee	2		
S S MARGARET—			
M H Green	10		
Geo Brown	20		
H B Smith	20		
J Anderson	10		
S S BURMAH—			
Allen	30		
G T Walker	10		
H Gunning	10		
J R Carpenter	10		
W E Coles	10		
S S CHAPRA—			
W C Mathews	20		
G W Withers	15		
C Symons	15		
R L Smith	15		
J A Whyte	10		
C Samuel	5		
T Westall	5		
W H Routh	5		
S S BERMAH—			
A Todd	25		
J M Cox	10		
S S ELORA—			
James Davison	20		
J Rosie	5		
W Gardener	5		
C F Wight	5		
Thos Edwards	10		
Dan McKinlay	5		
S A Bridge	5		
The sorrowful tears of a true Parsee Sympathiser	5		
James Christie	3		
R Jones	2		
S S MADURA—			
Thos White	10		
John Ritchie	10		
W J B Martin	10		
R Low	10		
J Stewart	10		
Robt Cummings	10		
S S ARYSSINIA—			
W Livingstone	40		
C McEachran	40		
David Nicol	25		
H Brenham	20		
G A Harper	30		
G Howard	10		
John Black	10		
A Connew	10		
A Macleod	2		
Corron	3		
M A D'Mella	1		
D Dias	1		
J V Pinto	1		
S S UMBALLA—			
W Rothwell	10		
C B	5		
J Watson	5		
Horace Harrington	5		
A A Black	10		
D McDonald	10		
G B Fitzgerald	10		
G H Morley	5		
Cursetjee Eduljee Dubash	100		
Bomonjee Dhunjeebhoy	15		
F Feddens	10		
S Gilbert	10		
H E Jacomb	50		
Captain, Officers and Engineers of the S S Geelong	90		
	5,256		
NATIVE PASSENGERS RELIEF FUND.			
British I S N Co	100		
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co	100		
The Hon'ble Mr Mowat	25		
F D Parker	50		
C Grondona	100		
H Morland	25		
Nanabhoy Byramjee J	50		
G Manson	25		
G Geary	50		
D Macpherson	20		
Hajee Cassum Joosub	50		
G Ormiston	25		
H E Jacomb	50		

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BARKER—March 10th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M. A., Chaplain, Edward John Smith, to Gertrude, third daughter of the late Herbert Barker, M. D., F. R. C. S., of Sedford, England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—February 20th, at Jumalpore, the wife of Mr C W Clarke, Audit Department, E I Railway, of a son.
GILKINSON—March 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr D B Gilkison, of a son.
MACKINLAY—March 4th, at Gotacamund, the wife of W Mackinlay, Wynaad, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROOKES—March 3rd, at Mussuite, Edward Arthur, son of O H Brookes, of Port Blair, aged 5 months.
MURRAY—March 7th, at Madras Mrs Jane Murray, aged 73 years.
TYTLER—February 14th, at Thull, Kurram Valley, Brigadier-General John Adam Tytler, C B, V C, Commanding a Brigade, Kurram Field Force, and Commandant, 4th Gourkha Regiment —Very deeply regretted by all ranks of the Regiment he commanded for 16 years, and by all who served under him whilst Brigadier-General in the Afghan war of 1878-79-80.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

THE resignation of H. E. Sir Richard Temple having been accepted by the Secretary of State, and with the approval of the Governor General, his departure is definitely fixed for Saturday evening next. Sir Richard will be accompanied to England by Captain Dean-Pitt, and also, possibly, by Dr. Waters, though there is some uncertainty as to whether the latter will travel the entire journey. As we have already announced, the Hon. Lionel Ashburner, as senior civil member of the Council, will assume the Governorship, pending the arrival of Sir James Fergusson. In some quarters a question has arisen as to the right of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to assume the reins of Government in such an emergency as that which now presents itself, and the fact that Sir Robert Napier succeeded temporarily to the office of Viceroy on the death of Lord Elgin, in 1863, has been referred to as showing some reason for the supposition that General Warre should fill the post in the interval occurring between the departure of the old Governor and the arrival of the new. As it happened, however, Sir Robert Napier was not Commander-in-Chief, but senior member of the Council when he succeeded the deceased Viceroy. Had he been Commander-in-Chief that fact would, in itself, have been a bar to his assumption of the office; for an Act of William IV. especially provides that in case of the death or absence of any Governor, the senior member of his Council, provided he be not Commander-in-Chief, shall take his place pending the arrival of a duly appointed successor. This express provision of the law of course debars General Warre from acting temporarily in the capacity of Governor of Bombay.

With respect to the new Governor we may state that he will be accompanied from England by his Military Secretary, Colonel Stracey, of the Grenadier Guards. It is probable that Mr. G. H. R. Hart, who at present acts in the capacity of Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, will continue, at all events for a time, to perform the same duties under the regime of Sir James Fergusson. Lieutenant Radcliffe, A. D. C. to His Excellency, will also, no doubt, be transferred to the staff of the new Governor. Major Rivett-Carnac, Sir Richard Temple's Military Secretary, remains in Bombay in charge of Government House and the property connected therewith so that all may be handed over in due order to Sir Richard's successor. The necessity of discharging this important duty will deprive the gallant Major of the opportunity, which he is understood to locally, or is its limits so marked, that the have desired of accompanying his present chief to England.

Respecting Sir Richard Temple's candidature of East Worcestershire the county papers which arrived by yesterday's mail show that Conservative opinion in that part of England is very strongly in his favour, whilst the Liberal opposition is by no means as serious as was at first anticipated. Up to the 14th February, certainly, young Mr. Gladstone had not distinctly accepted the invitation to stand for the county, although the invitation had been forwarded to him by certain Droitwitch Liberals in public meeting assembled. No election address had been issued by that gentleman, nor is there any indication whatever of an active canvass, or indeed any canvass, having been set on foot in his interest. The tone of the *Worcestershire Chronicle*, the Liberal organ, seems to signify that Sir Richard Temple has a fair chance of being accepted by the Liberals themselves as being well fitted to represent Liberal views, and there is in reality no hostility to his candidature. In the course of a long leader devoted to the subject, and which we reproduce in another column, the Liberal newspaper points out that Sir Richard's address is quite Liberal, and suggests that the word "Conservative" must have slipped into it by mistake. In none of the Liberal papers is there a single reference to any opposition on the part of Messrs. Gladstone and Hastings, other than what is contained in the following quaint epigram:—

"*Festina lente*"

To oust Allsopp and Temple try hard, an' it please;
'Tis a mad scheme, if ever thou had'st one;
For your idols of stone and of wood we shall seize,
And upset Woodyatt Hastings and Gladstone.

Up to yesterday no move appears to have been made by Mr. Gladstone, and such continued silence for so long an interval after the intention of the Government to immediately dissolve Parliament had been proclaimed, adds to the significance of the absence of all reference to an organised opposition to Sir Richard Temple's candidature. According to present indications, therefore, it is quite on the cards that Sir Richard may have a walk over in the eastern division of the county of Worcestershire.

THE Government of Madras are likely to injure their own prospects by excessive precautions in the gold affairs of the Wynaad. Although the existence of gold in paying quantities in that region is as yet very problematical, the Madras Government is losing no time in enhedging the gold fields with so many conditions, rules, and regulations that he will need to be a bold man and a sanguine who goes in for prospecting in that part of the country. If any other Government but that of Madras was in question, it might be supposed that every encouragement would be afforded to private individuals and to public companies to develope the mineral resources of the region, but the Government of Madras has a way of doing things peculiarly its own, and can lock up a small army in the Rumpa jungles for a whole year, or shut up the gold of the Wynaad with equal fruitlessness and indiscretion. It is evident that if the gold industry is to be ever developed in India it must enjoy the fostering care of Government at the first. India has a bad name with adventurers all the world over, and the Indian Government an even worse one. The experiences of such men as Mr. Elliot in Mysore, and of the planters all about the South of India, are not of a kind to cause the reputation of the Madras Government to stand high with diggers, prospectors, and public companies; but such as it is, the Madras administration can hardly afford to make its reputation any worse. Nevertheless the reply of the Duke of Buckingham's administration to the request of the Secretary of the Wynaad Prospecting Company (Limited) for certain blocks of land whereon to put the existence (or otherwise) of gold to the practical test—at of course the company's own expense—is of a tone quite in character with the mismanagement of the Rumpa business and the discredit it has brought on India. The Government of Madras, we read in a local paper, "have directed the Commissioner to request the Secretary (Mr. Minchin) to demarcate clearly the blocks of land he applies for and to *submit sketch plans showing approximately their position*. Meanwhile Mr. Minchin's application will be registered, and on the sketches being submitted the blocks will be surveyed *at Mr. Minchin's expense*. Possession of the blocks will then be made over to him for twelve months *for prospecting purposes*, on the distinct understanding that unless within that period he selects a block of land within the limits of one hundred acres not exceeding thirty acres in extent, and applies for a mining licence for it, the right of prospecting shall lapse and possession of the land shall be given to Government. As regards the block of fifty acres for which a mining lease is now asked for, Mr. Minchin should be informed that no gold mine lease for an area in excess of thirty acres is likely to be granted, *nor can any lease be granted at all* until the terms on which they are to be granted has been settled by the Secretary of State." If, after the receipt of this admirable official communication, Mr. Minchin does not consign the Wynaad gold fields—and perhaps the Madras Government also—to *jehannum*, then we must consider Mr. Minchin an exemplary man. For it is to be collected from the contents of the reply, that *im

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 10, 6 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at Is. 7 15-16d., received twenty per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce, weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 84⅞.

ECONOMY IN THE N.-W. P.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

The Government of the North-West Provinces have decided to the appointment of a Public Prosecutor, and have nominated Mr. C. H. Hill. From motives of economy they are unwilling to revert to the former arrangement of a Government Advocate. Mr. Hill receives a retaining fee at the beginning of each year, and his services are thus available for call in criminal cases.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. Stogdon, Judicial Assistant, Delhi, succeeds Major Harcourt, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, who proceeds on two years' furlough. Mr. Parker succeeds Mr. Stogdon.

TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

The 6th Punjab Native Infantry has marched from Abbottabad, 770 strong, for service in Afghanistan. The regiment is short of its complement, there being only three British officers with it out of seven.

THE VICEROY'S SURGEON.

The order for Dr. Barnett's reversion to departmental duty has been withdrawn. It is decided to retain him on the seconded list service staff during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty.

AMMUNITION TAKEN FROM KABUL.

Among the articles left behind by General Roberts on the occasion of the hurried flight from Kabul to Sherpur were 20 cases containing 200 shells belonging to No. 1 Mountain Battery. Thus Mahomed Jan got possession of a million pounds of gunpowder and also a number of serviceable shells.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

There still appears considerable uncertainty regarding Sir Frederick Haines's movements. A reliable correspondent states that the Chief shortly proceeds to Afghanistan. The head quarters office is already on the move to Peshawur. The Judge Advocate General's establishment is ordered to accompany Sir F. Haines.

AN ALLOWANCE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 3,500 in continuance of tentage to Generals Sam Browne, Biddulph, and Roberts while commanding divisions in the field.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, MARCH 9.

THE SENSATION HANDICAP

Armistice	1
Salisbury	2

THE LILLIPUT RACE.

Tearaway	1
Macaroni	2

THE HOLKAR PURSE.

Armistice	1
Timour	2
Salisbury	3

THE HACK RACE.

Marigold	1

THE DEWAS PURSE.

Lukin	1
Timour	2

Six ran.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

PORT SAID, MARCH 9

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the morning of the 9th instant.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia left here for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

PORT SAID, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 9th instant.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	5 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-9
8¼ lbs. "	7-9
40s Mule Twist	1-0½
3 per cent Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52⅛
4 per cent Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent do.	84½
Oriental Bank Shares	£24-10.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22-10
Arrivals—Fernwood, Beindeer, and Salisbury.	

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, MARCH 10, 12-5 P.M.

H. M. S. Wild Swan from Port Blair arrived yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 10,—The Cable from Penang to Rangoon is right.

A public meeting has been called by the Sheriff (by an advertisement which appears elsewhere) to be held in the Town Hall at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to give expression to the very general feeling which prevails in Bombay of regret at the departure of Sir Richard Temple, and the desire to wish him success in the electioneering campaign in which His Excellency is about to engage. The Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, we understand, has consented to preside on the occasion. Owing to the very sudden announcement of His Excellency's departure at so early a date as Saturday next, it was impossible to send round the requisition to the Sheriff to call the meeting, for general signature; but only such gentlemen as were readily accessible could be asked to sign. Otherwise, no doubt a very large number would have subscribed to it.

The farewell garden party to the European society of Bombay will be on the 12th (Friday)and not the 11th as we stated yesterday. The party on the 11th is for native gentlemen who had been invited to an evening party on the 15th instant (Monday).

MESSRS. NORMAN OLIVER and G. W. Vidal have been appointed members of the mixed Commission on the British side to settle disputes arising from the execution of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR last evening visited the French gunboat Bisson and was received on board with all the usual ceremonial by Captain D'Onciere de la Batié. M. Vauvert de Méan, the French Consul, was present on board. Lieut. Radcliff, A. D. C., accompanied His Excellency. On the departure of the distinguished visitor the usual salute was fired from the four breech loading guns which constitute the vessel's armament.

OUR local contemporary writes—"The fact is that after Lord Ramsay came home from sea, finding his education deficient, he went to Oxford and there sat at the feet of Professor Fawcett." Most educated people are aware of the fact that Professor Fawcett is Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge. Could not the Professor of Moral Science at the Deccan College, who is a first class man, be persuaded to accept the sub-editorship of our contemporary ?

THE administration report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1878-79 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. U. Bateman-Champain, R. E., the Director-in-Chief, which is published in the *Gazette of India*, shows the net revenue of the year amounted to £7,328, which is a very great improvement on the previous year's working, when there was a net loss of £40,182, the length of lines worked remaining the same in both years.

THE *Pioneer* recommends the institution of a lower standard examination in Persian, as "the want of a fair colloquial knowledge of Persian is much felt by many officers in the field."

AMONGST the appendices to Sir F. Roberts's despatches on the operations at Kabul from the 10th to the 23rd December, is a return of the expenditure of Martini-Henry and Snider ammunition on each day. The total number of rounds fired does not differ much in either case, that for the Martini Henry being 91,724, and that for the Snider 93,666. But the former were fired by only four regiments and the latter by eleven. Of those armed with Martinis, the 9th Lancers fired 4,161 rounds, the 67th Regt. 44,973 rounds, the 72nd Highlanders 23,554 rounds, and the 92nd Highlanders 19,036 rounds. Of the native regiments armed with Sniders, those which got rid of most ammunition were the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 6,620 rounds, the Guides Infantry, 20,300, the 3rd Sikhs, 17,840, the 5th Punjab Infantry, 29,306, and the 5th Goorkhas, 6,003. The days on which most ammunition was expended were the 13th, 14th, and 23rd. On the first of these, the British troops fired 23,100 rounds, and the Native 9,070, on the second the British expended 32,000 and the Native 33,182 rounds, and on the 23rd the British troops fired 19,797, and the Native troops 12,278 rounds. The largest number of rounds fired by any single regiment was 19,023 by the 67th on the 14th December, the next being 14,000 by the 5th Punjab Infantry on the same day.

THE comfort of having one's boots "treed up," especially after exposure to wet, is recognised by all sportsmen and military men, but the Kabul scale of baggage scarcely admits of carrying the usual unwieldy wooden trees. So a cavalry officer has hit upon the happy idea of making the trees in the form of an india-rubber bag, which being inserted in the boot and inflated, serves to clear off wrinkles and prevent shrinkage. The india-rubber tree is made to measure, or from the pattern of an old boot, and when exhausted of air can easily be carried in the pocket. The inventor is Captain Carmichael, of the 5th Lancers.

THE Lahore paper announces that Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. C. Drummond has resigned his appointment on the personal staff of Sir Ashley Eden, and proceeds to join his regiment, the 72nd, in Kabul.

A CORRESPONDENT informs an up-country contemporary that "the Maharana of Dholepore has established a vaccination department in his State : that the natives are readily sending up their children to be vaccinated ; and that *khilats* have been bestowed upon those who have assisted in the undertaking."

REFERRING to the reputed design of the Government to encourage recruiting for the native army by granting commissions to sons of native gentlemen who can bring in 50 recruits, the *Civil and Military Gazette* mentions the result of such an experiment actually tried not long ago. An offer of a commission was made by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in a regiment under his orders, to a native gentleman who should bring in 50 recruits. The offer was accepted and the men were duly produced. The commission was granted, and the recruits were sent to the regimental depôt. The officer commanding the depôt, however, reported to the officer commanding the regiment that these recruits were with few exceptions of a very low class and unlikely to make good soldiers. An inquiry followed, when it was discovered that about 40 out of the 50 men brought by the gentleman who received his commission were of a low class of traders, sweetmeat-sellers, oil-sellers, and the like, and were therefore likely to be despised by the other men of the regiment. The objectionable recruits were summarily discharged, but the gentleman retained his commission. It will be necessary if the proposed plan is generally adopted, to provide that the recruits shall be all approved by a competent officer before future commissions are conferred.

THE *New York Herald's* Irish Relief Fund amounts to over £40,000. Mr. James Gordon Bennett has appointed a committee to distribute the fund.

THE Vega arrived at Naples on Saturday (Feb. 14), and Professor Nordenskjold and his companions received a hearty welcome. In the evening they were entertained at a banquet.

FOLLOWING Mr. Joseph Cowen's lead, Mr. George Clive, the Liberal member for Hereford, has issued an address to his constituents in which he states that he cannot join in any opposition to the Government on the question of their foreign policy.

THE announcement that the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Maharaja Kirtee Sing of Muneepore, to be an Extra Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, appears in the *London Gazette* received yesterday.

THE Waterloo Cup was course was decided on the day the mail left. The winner was Honeywood ; Plunger the runner up. Nellie Miller and Surpriser were the two last beaten before the deciding course. The Waterloo Plate was won by a Debonnair, which beat Truthful ; and the Waterloo Purse by Shepherdess, which beat Dalcardo.

OF Lord Salisbury's illness, the *Whitehall Review* writes :—The papers have given the usual incorrect versions of Lord Salisbury's indisposition (magnified, of course, into a "serious illness"). The Foreign Secretary has not had typhoid or any other fever ; but he has been suffering from slight congestion of the liver, caused by his taking a cold bath when he was very hot. He has never ceased to perform his official duties ; on the contrary, he has worked, if anything, rather harder than usual since his compulsory confinement to Hatfield.

PRINCESS LOUISE and the Marquis of Lorne were thrown out of a sleigh, and were both injured but not seriously. The sleigh was upset, and dragged by the horses four hundred yards. Both the Marquis and the Princess received bruises, the former having also a slight contusion on the forehead. A telegram received in London the day the mail left from Ottawa announced that the Princess Louise was progressing favourably, but required rest and quiet, and in consequence of the severity of the injuries to her head and neck, would be unable to undergo the fatigue of any public ceremony for some days to come.

"ATLAS," of *World* celebrity, chronicles the fact that he "observed at a ball the other night some of the professional beauties wore sacks." He adds: —Anklets, *alias* bangles for the ankles, are now openly displayed for sale in the shop-windows, as well as in some cases on the feminine extremities. What next? I should not be surprised to see nose-rings introduced ; and if this would permit of married ladies being led by the nose by their husbands more than at present, the fashion would have some practical advantage. Not a few men wear bangles on their arms nowadays ; and a member of the Orleans Club at Twickenham gets well laughed at for his vanity in showing his bangles by baring his arm when playing lawntennis.

THE semi-official *Agence Russe* of the 20th February, according to a telegram published in the latest London papers, commenting on what it describes as the recent erroneous articles and telegrams published by the Russian papers on the question of the occupation of Herat by Persia, says that the truth in this matter is to be found in the declarations of the English ministers that negotiations are pending, and that no decision has yet been taken by England or Persia. Respecting the Kuldja question, the *Agence Russe* states that there is nothing to denote an intention on the part of the Chinese Government to refuse to ratify the treaty entered into with Russia. With regard to the pending question between Montenegro and the Porte, the *Agence Russe* is informed that Montenegro accepts in principle the proposal for an exchange of territory for Gussinje and Plava, but on conditions to which the Porte has not yet replied.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that in consequence of the abortive attempts of Russia to raise a loan pecuniary embarrassments have reached a pitch at which the most desperate expedients are proposed. A law reducing the amount of pensions, and stipulating for forty years' service before any pension is accorded, is being actually discussed in the Government boards. It is easy to understand the terror awakened by the news. Salaries and pensions being even now fixed on a most inadequate standard in all except the highest ranks of the service, further reduction will throw hundreds of thousands on the Poor-law Commissioners. The same correspondent says that the Russian Government, wishing to ingratiate themselves in certain quarters at Berlin without putting a stop to the anti-German polemics of the St. Petersburg press, have determined upon a peculiar expedient. A special journal is to be established at the Russian capital for the purpose of advocating peace with England and alliance with Germany and Austria, and thus hiding from view the aggressive hostility of all the other Russian papers.

REGARDING Sir Richard Temple's candidature for Parliamentary honours, the *Whitehall Review* remarks:—"The retirement of 'Dick' Temple, as his intimate friends love to call him, from the Indian Service will be a matter of regret to all those who can appreciate real ability, for there was no height to which he might not have aspired. For some reason or another the climate of this country does not agree with Anglo-Indians, and, although every day finds more and more of them stepping into the arena of political warfare, not one has yet succeeded in making a mark in the House of Commons at all commensurate with his reputation. Sir Richard Temple cannot, therefore, find much to encourage him to resign the Governor-Generalship of Bombay in the example of his contemporaries. He also, I believe, suffers from the common inability of the Anglo-Indian official to express his thoughts in fluent language, and will shine in the House rather for weight and cogency of argument than for eloquence. None the less will he, if his candidature for East Worcestershire result successfully, be a most welcome Disraelian recruit." Bombayites will agree that the writer of the above paragraph is wrong on one point. Sir Richard Temple is as fluent as most public speakers we have heard, here or in England.

SOME interesting particulars regarding two men who are playing prominent parts in Afghanistan—Mahomed Jan and Moolah Mooshk-i-Alim—are supplied by the London *Times'* Kabul correspondent :—Mahomed Jan, a Marduk by tribe, is a man of good tribal family, and had he not been too useful as artillery officer to Shere Ali, he would probably have been nominated chief of his tribe instead of his younger brother, the actual chief. He commanded the artillery at Ali Masjid when, last year, that fort was taken by Sir Samuel Browne. For some time after that he was without employment, but Yakub Khan made him General and gave him the command of three regiments. After Char-Asiab and the flight of Sirdar Nek Mahomed the sepoys elected him their leader, and he commanded the rebel army before Kabul on the 8th of October. He thence fled with the sepoys to Ghazni. He is popular with them because he is the head of the clan to which many of them belong, and on account of his character for personal bravery. He is spoken of with contempt by the Mahomedzai Sirdars at Kabul, and will never be accepted by them, except as an instrument. Mooshk-i-Alim ("Fragrance of the World"), as he is popularly called, his real name being Mollah Deen Mahomed, bears the highest character among the Afghans for sanctity. By origin he is from India, but his family has been long settled near Ghazni, where he first studied theology, putting himself afterwards under learned Mollahs in Lughman, Peshawur, &c. He saw a campaign against the Kafirs under one Hajji Taj Mahomed. His leader being killed in this campaign, he carried off his body with great devotion, and afterwards returned to Ghazni as teacher. Most of the Mollahs of that quarter are his pupils, and his influence extends to the Ghilzais, the Lughmanis, and even the Mohmands. He is of great age, and, as would appear, a bigoted and even fanatical Mahomedan. His sincerity is undoubted. It has escaped notice, but it is most creditable to our numerous Mahomedan sepoys that never in a single instance have they allowed themselves to be drawn away from their duty even with so sacred a character leading the opposite forces.

THE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 20.

THE result of the Southwark election was a surprise to both parties. That Mr. Clarke, the Conservative candidate, would win was generally expected ; but that he should poll a clear majority of votes over both the Radical candidates, was a possibility which never entered into calculations on either side. The numbers were —Clarke, 7,683 ; Dunn, 6,830 ; Shipton, 799 ; giving Mr. Clarke a majority of 54 over both his opponents. The exultation of the Conservatives has naturally been greater even than in the case of the Liverpool election, for in that case they simply held their own, here they have gained a seat from the Opposition, and in a borough where advanced Liberal opinions have hitherto always been predominant. It is the first Liberal seat won, too, out of 18 contested elections which have occurred during the last 15 months—with the exception of New Ross, where a Conservative was returned by a majority of 5, owing to a split in the Home Rule camp. More than this, Mr. Dunn polled more votes than have ever yet been given to a Liberal candidate in the borough, and yet the Conservatives beat him, Mr. Clarke having polled 1,782 more votes than were given to Mr. Locke, who was at the head of the poll at the last election. It is clear, therefore, the Conservatives assert, that Southwark has gone over to the Ministry—that the electors resent the attacks of this Opposition on the foreign policy of the Government,—and they treat the incident as one which foreshadows the verdict which the country generally will give at the coming dissolution. Some of the independent or moderate Liberal journals—such as the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Observer*, trace the Liberal disaster to the alliance with the Home Rulers, and urge the Liberal leaders to abandon their coquetries with Home Rule, and their reckless attempts to damage the Government by adopting the violent accusations of the "Latter Day Radicals." The results were at first too much stunned by the blow to make anything but a very feeble reply to the taunts of their opponents. Having got over the first shock of the defeat, however, they are now endeavouring to show that things are not so bad as they seem. The party was divided, they say, Mr. Dunn was not a strong candidate ; he cultivated too much the advanced section of the Liberals and the crotchet mongers of various kinds ; and they hope that with better management and a better candidate *tout se peut retablir*, as Napoleon III. said. From some personal acquaintance with the constituency, I am inclined to think that many of the inferences drawn from the result of the contest are too broad in their generalisations. Local and personal considerations had quiet as much to do with the Liberal defeat as any questions of public policy. The split in the Liberal ranks kept many away from the poll, and I know of instances in which Liberals actually voted for Mr. Clarke out of simple disgust at the disunion on their own side and dislike for the candidate. Mr. Dunn was distasteful to many not only on account of his personal disqualifications and his "goody goody" principles, but because at this general election the means of keeping out of Parliament Mr. Odger, the working men's candidate, who on that occasion polled more votes than he did. These abstentions, the warm support given by the publicans to Mr. Clarke, and the superior oratorical abilities of that gentleman together with a local acquaintance with the borough little inferior to Mr. Dunn's, all helped to swell the Conservative majority, apart from purely political considerations. As for Mr. Shipton, his candidature, as everyone who knew anything about the facts saw from the first, was a mere sham ; but the small support given to him is an instructive lesson on the value of the Home Rule vote, which was given to him because he committed himself to Home Rule absolutely and without qualification. The Liberals now express a hope that with candidates more acceptable to the party as a whole, and receiving the Home Rule question altogether, they will recover their ground at the general election, especially as it appears that 8,000 electors did not vote at all. The election is another blow to the "caucus system" which does not seem to work well at all in London. Mr. Dunn was the chosen candidate of the "Liberal Two Hundred," which it is clear does not represent the body of Liberal electors, and this appears to be the case in other Liberal constituencies—notably in Marylebone and Tinsbury. In this latter constituency, the "Liberal Three Hundred" have quarrelled with Mr. Torrens, who has represented the borough for about 15 years, and they are now trying to induce Lord Ramsay to consent to stand as their nominee ; but he is not likely to commit such a mistake; for whatever may be the case in Birmingham and other large towns in the North, in London these "caucuses" represent few persons but themselves.

There are two more seats in the House of Commons now vacant—one in West Norfolk by the death of Sir William Bagge, Bart ; and one at Drogheda, by the death of Dr. O'Leary, one of the most respected members of the Home Rule party. There was some talk a day or two ago of the Liberals contesting West Norfolk, where Lord Leicester, a Liberal peer, is one of the great landowners, but it is now said to be very doubtful whether any attack will be made on what has for many years been a safe Conservative seat, and which was not contested at the last general election. County elections cost a great deal of money, and Liberal candidates are very difficult to be obtained for county constituencies where there is a much fairer prospect of success than in West Norfolk. At Drogheda, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M. P., who formerly represented the constituency, is expected to resign his seat for Kilkenny in order to come forward again for his old seat, where he has great local influence. He is not a Home Ruler, but as Kilkenny would be left to them, they are not likely to oppose Mr Whitworth at Drogheda.

Another Liberal of the old school has followed Mr. Cowen's example in announcing his entire approval of the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. George Clive, one of the members for Hereford, has issued an address to his constituent, offering himself for re-election, but telling them plainly that he cannot join in any opposition to the Government on their foreign policy. After reminding the electors that they sent him to Parliament 25 years ago as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and that he held a post in that nobleman's administration for four years, he says that he still holds the principles he then professed, and that he believes the foreign policy the present Government would have been the policy which Lord Palmerston would have pursued had he been now alive and in office. He does not believe in the manlike and aggressive designs attributed to Lord Beaconsfield's Government ;—thinks the Zulu war was forced on them ;—and declares that they would have neglected their duty if they had not counteracted the intrigues of Russia in Afghanistan. He disapproves of Home Rules, and says that in his opinion nothing more objectionable than Lord Ramsay's conduct at Liverpool has ever occurred in the annals of party in this country. Another Liberal who, although not in Parliament, has, I believe, been a candidate for Parliamentary honours, Sir David Solomons, M. P. for Greenwich, has gone farther than Mr. Clive, and, has announced his formal succession from the Liberal party. It is reported, however, that none of those things move the Liberal leaders. In spite of all that has happened lately, they still profess to be confident of the verdict of the country at the general election being in their favour ; and if they are not already dividing in anticipation the spirits of victory, some of their followers are doing it for them. The latest report is that Mr. Gladstone, although quite willing to remain out of office, and give an independent support to Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, will not refuse to accept office, if that is the wish of the party—only he will accept no subordinate post—he must either be premier or not in the Cabinet at all. The claims of the advanced section of the party, it is said, are to be recognised by the inclusion in the Cabinet of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fawcett. In these pleasant visions of the future the Liberals seek consolation under the depressing influences of the present outward aspect of affairs.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

THE following *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last evening:—

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1880.

No. 723.—His Excellency the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., C. I. E., will leave Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday, the 13th instant. His Excellency will embark at the Apollo Bandar at 6 P. M.

A guard of honour will be in attendance at the Bandar, and a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Salating Battery on the embarkation of His Excellency.

The Military Department will issue the necessary orders for lining the road with troops, and the Commissioner of Police will see that the roads are kept properly cleared.

The heads of all Civil, Naval, and Military Departments, and all officers of the Civil, Naval, and Military Services, not on duty, are invited to attend.

Full dress will be worn on the occasion.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Garden Party for Native Gentlemen at Government House, 4 p. m.

Conversazione at the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 8 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, "East Lynne," 9 p. m.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay Volunteers Band, 5-30 p. m.

Young Men's Christian Association, service on board the Assaye, 7-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following steamers arrived yesterday :—Kashgar (s), from London ; Ettore (s), Singapore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following steamers sailed yesterday :—Madura (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ; Ocean King (s), London ; Lord Nelson (s), Elephant Point ; Olympia (s), Kurrachee.

THEFT.—Ooma, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 9 in cash belonging to Rama Pandoo, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Daya Bhow was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing 12 annas in cash from the pocket of Hajee Hoosein, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Portuguese, named Antone Francis, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb for stealing copper plates, rice, and a bottle of oil, value Rs. 3-12, the property of his master, Sebastian DeSilva. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Miss Madge Antoinette, who is very popular among the frequenters of this theatre, took her benefit on Tuesday evening, when there was a crowded house. The performance commenced with the musical comedy of "Josephine, the Child of the Regiment." This was followed by "Little Amy Robsart," the performance of which we noticed in these columns last week. The burlesque was admirably played, the comic songs introduced being especially good.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwar, on the body of a Hindoo lad, named Ramchunder, who was accidentally drowned in the Walkeshwar Tank while bathing, on the day previous. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Doree Bunder on view of the body of Ekeera Dewjee Desai, who was employed as boat-tindal to the Port Trust barge No. 49. He was missed on the 7th instant and his body was discovered floating in the harbour. The verdict was—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	Follow on ..... J. Schmuck.
Overture	Octoroon ..... Benedict.
Reminiscences	Auber ..... Arr'd by Godfrey.
Waltz	Die Grafenberger. Gung'l.
Quadrille	Minstrel's Songs ..Kuhner.
Galop	Ida ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT POONA.—On Tuesday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the Sudder Bazaar, near the vegetable market, burning down four upper-storied houses, belonging to Messrs Gootum Amichand, Wallcejee Essajee, and Jafferjee. On the basement floor of these houses shops were kept by Banias, all of which, together with the goods stored in them, were destroyed. The damage has been roughly estimated at between twenty and twenty-five thousand rupees.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

WE are requested to intimate to the members of the B. V. R. that there will be a parade on Saturday afternoon in honour of H. E. Sir Richard Temple, the Colonel of the Regiment. The time and place of meeting will be in orders in to-morrow's paper. Full dress uniform. It is hoped that every member of the corps who can possibly do so will attend.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 p. m. on board the ship Assaye. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m.

THE LOSS OF THE VINGORLA.

THE enquiry into the loss of the Vingorla was continued at the Fort Police Court on Tuesday morning. The Marine Court was composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt. W. T. Crockett, late Indian Navy, Mr. W. Cooper, Superintending Engineer P. and O. Company, and Capt. Murray, of the P. and O. Steamer Nepaul. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Owen appeared for the B. I. S. N. Company.

Mr. Thomas Horatio Rawlins examined by Mr. Hearn.—I am a first class pilot in Bombay. I took the Vingorla out of harbour on the 28th February last. I went on board about 10 a. m. I left her outside the outer light ship about half past 1 p. m. She passed on no fishing stakes while I was on board. I know no fishing stakes on her course after I left her. She was in good trim while I was on board. She steered well as usual. Everything was right as far as I could see. I felt no concussion from anything whilst I was on board. This is her departure report. Report put in.)

To the Court.—I did not notice the draught of the Vingorla individually. I did not notice that she was more heavily laden than she had been of late. She has been heavily laden of late nearly down to her freeboard mark. I am not certain if she had a mark. There has been a practice in Bombay as to the freeboard allowance for draught. It is three inches to the foot. I should say the Vingorla had three feet freeboard the day she left. I noticed that she was not down to the head at all. I took her out from moorings in the usual fair way. I struck nothing on the way out. I have never known to carry away knowledge a ship pierced by a fishing stake. There was no obstruction to my knowledge in the fair way at the time the Vingorla left. There was a buggalow sunk about three months back, I should think. Her mast was taken out of her by the Master Attendant about two months back. I believe the Assistant Master Attendant has got the bearings. When I was on board the Vingorla I went on to the main deck. There was no water there at all.

Mr. Owen asked for permission to put questions to the witness, because when the witness left the court's hands the evidence appeared to be different from what it was when he left Mr. Hearn's hands.

The president said Mr. Owen might put questions through the court.

To the court at Mr. Owen's suggestion.—I should think three feet of free-board sufficient for the Vingorla.

Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dinshjeebhoy Wadia examined by Mr. Hearn.—I am the Master Builder and Ship wright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay. The Vingorla was last in dock in January last. I happened to be at the dock when it was dry, and I saw her bottom. I made the usual examination that a surveyor is bound to make. The bottom was found to be in good order. There were some slight dents in the wake of her boilers in the bottom which were not of sufficient consequence to endanger her. She got them by going ashore some time back, and they had been examined at the time. The cement had been taken up. There was no appearance of the weakness in the fore part of the vessel. I can form no opinion as to how the water got into her the other day. I inspected her boats. The last time I surveyed her was on the 17th July 1879 ; it was then I inspected her boats. They were then in good order, well equipped. They were lowered into the water. The capacity of the boats was 933 cubic feet. There were four boats in all : two life boats, one mail boat, and a gig. The four boats would car about 100 passengers, and they were more than sufficient according to the Board of Trade rules for a steamer like the Vingorla. If the Vingorla carried boats sufficient to save 546 people, she would be overloaded with boats and quite unsafe. There is no rule for British ships to carry light saving rafts.

To the court.—I surveyed the Vingorla as a passenger steamer under the Indian Act 2 of 1864 and 4 of 1873. In those Acts there are no provisions as to the number of boats that passenger ships should carry. Under the rules published for the guidance of shipwright and engineer surveyors, under the authority conferred by section 8 of Act 2 of 1864, rule 23 is :—"It will be the duty of the shipwright surveyor to take care all that steamships are provided with boats according to their tonnage both as to number and cubic contents, and to be very particular in seeing that they are efficient and in good order and ready for service." Section 15 of Act 2 of 1864 declares that sections 292, 293, and 294 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 and 18 Victoria, chapter 104, and schedule S. of that Act, shall be applicable to all steam vessels proceeding to sea. These sections apply only to boats for sea-going ships. We also consider section 27 of the Passenger Act of 1855, 18 and 19 Victoria, chap. 119, which states the number of boats, according to the scale given, that a ship shall carry. I am aware that a passenger ship under that Act does not carry deck passengers ; and that the provisions of that section would not be applicable to a ship carrying deck passengers. It was my duty as surveyor to determine the quantity of boat space that the Vingorla should properly carry. I determined that by the Board of Trade rules, under the book of instructions for surveyors of ships appointed by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping and Passengers' Acts. I acted as regards the Vingorla under rules 45 and 46. I treated her as a vessel from 240 to 367 tons, in which case the capacity of boats required is three boats of 573-1, or four boats 657-2 cubic feet. Rule 45 is similar to rule 46. At the time I acted under those rules I was aware that they applied to vessels sailing out of English ports and not carrying deck passengers. The Vingorla carried 49 in crew, and 39 first class and 8 second class passengers. I did not know what deck passengers she was allowed to carry. I have nothing to do with that : the Customs authorities have to deal with that. In estimating the boat capacity, I did not take into consideration at all the number of deck passengers the Vingorla might carry. I was not empowered to do so. I am of opinion that she could have had more boats than the Vingorla, she would have become topheavy and unmanageable. My department has not brought to the notice of Government that we do not take into consideration the boats space a vessel leaving this port with deck passengers should carry. I consider that would be the province of those who work the Native Passengers Act—the Customs authorities. There has been no communication between my department and the Customs department about this question. In July last, I examined the hull, the equipments, and ground tackle of the Vingorla. There was one steam donkey, one engine-room bilge, two bilge pumps, and one engine-room hand pump worked on deck. She had a soil pipe forward connected with the native water-closet about 18 inches above the deep-water line. There were two water-closet soil pipes under the bridge under water as well as one aft at the break of the poop. I cannot accurately say as to how far they were below the deep water line. I did not survey her in dock. I surveyed her in the stream in July last. The soil pipes were well protected. They had iron elbows through the ship's side, and the pipes were cased in wood. If the soil pipes were neglected and not looked after, they might get rusted and deteriorated where the lead pipe joins the elbow as well as the elbow itself. In that case water might get in, but it would be after a neglect of years. Rats do eat lead pipes if they get a chance. I have come across cases of rats eating through a soil pipe to my knowledge. If such a thing did happen, it would soon be found out. In my opinion, it would not form such a leak as to sink a ship. If the soil pipe was deliberately cut and broke off by the working of the ship close to the flange, then it might sink the ship. Soil pipes deteriorate only by sheer neglect. There was one bilge deck pump connected with the main-hold. I think from the size of the vessel it must be one of five to six inches bore. Besides this she had a portable deck fire engine. I think the main deck pump's discharge was about 18 inches above the water-line. I think no water could have run down the pump into the engine-room if the vessel had a heavy list and water ran down into the chamber, it would lift the cap and come on to the main deck. If the valve and bucket were leaky the water would run down into the main hold, but not to such an extent as to sink the ship. I should say, if the main hold had been well stowed and the coal bunkers had been full of coal, it would have taken about 20 or 25 tons of water to fill the main hold. It would have taken 6 or 7 tons more to have filled the bunkers. I should say a hole of about 7 or 8 inches would let in about 26 to 39 tons water in about two hours. A hole of that size would let in 490 gallons a minute if the water was on a level with it. I saw the Vingorla had Plimsoll's mark in July last. I cannot say if she had it when she left the port last. She was cemented up to the turn of the bilge. When I inspected her in dock in April 1879, both her cables were down in the dry dock. They were unshackled. The hole in the sister ship to the Vingorla. The hand deck pump had a moveable lower box.

To the court at Mr Owen's suggestion.—I do not think it is at all likely that the mischief that sank the Vingorla came through a broken soil pipe or the deck of the pump. I say so because the ships of the B. I. S. Navigation Company are as well looked after as any ships in the world ; and I say so from my experience.

The Chief Magistrate having other business to attend to, the court here adjourned.

The enquiry was continued yesterday.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Adum examined by Mr. Hearn.—I was a fireman tinsel on board the Vingorla on the 28th February last. At 8 o'clock that night it was my watch, and I went into the engine room. Two firemen and one coal-trimmer went with me. The engine was going at full speed as usual. I had orders to look after the engine and the water. All was right at 10 o'clock in the engine-room. About 10-30 p. m., I received an order by the telegraph to stop the engine. I knew the time ; there was a watch near the engine. I looked at the watch : it was 10-30 p. m. exactly. I immediately stopped the engine. The serang mate and calasses called out from the deck to me to see what water was in the engine. They called out there was plenty of water forward. I and the chief engineer went and looked in the well of the donkey-engine and saw three or four inches water over the main. The chief engineer told me to put the donkey feed on to the boiler and to put the engine-room donkey on to the main hold. That was done by me and the chief engineer. I remained near the furnaces. The water was then about the level of the water, and if it increased, to report it at once. I remained there from about 10-30 p. m. until about 1 a. m.

The court interpreter being absent, Mr. Dwarkah Rutonjee Chichgar, of the Shipping Office, at the request of the Chief Magistrate, acted as interpreter, because some difficulty was experienced in going on with the court's officer who had up to this time interpreted.

Witness continued.—The donkey was working, and there was not much water during this time in the engine-room. The water was coming in from the sluice. When the chief engineer ordered the donkey to be worked, I saw that the sluice was open. The engine-room leads after the sluices. When the sluice was opened about 10-45 p. m., much water came in. It continued to come in. It came into the engine-room. The engines were able to clear it as quickly as it came in. At about 12 o'clock the water began to run much faster into the engine-room, which I reported to the engineer. The pumps were able to keep the water under in the engine-room. Steam was kept up. The fires were not drawn at any time. About 1 o'clock I and the chief surveyed in confusion and a cry on deck, in consequence of which the chief engineer told us to go up and save our lives. I came up on the po

Russell to the Grain Cargoes Bill was "degrading" and "inhuman." Mr. Onslow stated that a similar publication had been made in the borough he represented. A warm discussion ensued, and, at the instance of Lord Hartington, who condemned Mr. Plimsoll's language, the debate was adjourned. Mr. Meldon moved a resolution favouring assimilation of the Irish borough franchise with that of England. The resolution was supported by many Irish members, and by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Bright, while the Irish Attorney-General and Mr. Lowther opposed it; and, upon a division, it was rejected by 212 to 188. On Wednesday the Leases Bill was read the second time. Last night a similar question to that put in the House of Lords with respect to the atrocious crime perpetrated on Tuesday at St. Petersburg was asked by Lord Hartington and answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The House afterwards resumed the consideration of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill in Committee.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday distributed prizes to cadets at the Royal Military College, Woolwich.

The result of the polling in Southwark was declared on Saturday. Mr. E. Clarke, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 54 over the total votes given to both his competitors.

A public meeting was held at the Mansion-house on Friday to promote a scheme for a national memorial to the late Lord Lawrence. Lord Derby, Lord G. Hamilton, M. P., and Dean Stanley were the principal speakers.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Associated Chambers of Commerce held their annual conference at the Palace Hotel, Westminster, Mr. S. Lloyd, M. P., presiding. The usual dinner took place on Wednesday, the Japanese Ambassador being one of the guests.

The Deanery of York has been conferred upon the Venerable A. P. Purey-Cust, Archdeacon of Buckingham.

Dr. O'Leary, M. P. for Drogheda, died on Sunday after a very brief illness.

The Venerable Canon George Bland, Archdeacon of Northumberland, died on Tuesday, aged 75.

Mr. Boden, Q.C., Recorder of Derby, died on Monday, aged 54.

Two men and a woman were convicted of the murder, at Widnes, of Patrick Tracey, husband of the female prisoner, and Lord Justice Coleridge passed sentence of death upon each of them.

The trial of J. L. Paine and Fanny Matthews for the wilful murder of Miss Annie Maclean was begun, at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday. The charge was withdrawn as against the female prisoner. The case against Paine was proceeded with on Tuesday, and is still unfinished.

William Cassidy, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on Tuesday in Manchester gaol.

A wagon, forming part of a goods train upon the North British Railway, broke down on Friday, and several others were thrown off the line, two of them and the guard's van being precipitated into the River Almond. Two guards and a telegraph boy were killed.

A man working in a coal pit at Seaham was killed on Saturday by a fall of rock, and two other men narrowly escaped a similar fate.

Two men were scalded by the explosion of a steam boiler, at Manningham Mills, on Sunday evening, and both have since died.

A very violent gale raged upon the British coasts during the whole of Sunday and Monday. A brig was wrecked at the mouth of the Tyne, and the crew were drowned. A Norwegian brig—the Nora—was wrecked, on Monday, near Arbroath, and eight of the crew were drowned.

Altogether there has not been much employment for money, but rates are now somewhat harder than they were at one part of the week. At the beginning most Home Railway stocks were higher, and continued firmer for three or four days. On Wednesday, however, there was a relapse in most descriptions, and last night all the stocks closed at a decided fall. In the Foreign market, Egyptian and Turkish are rather better for the week, but other securities are neglected and rather dull. Consols from 98 a week ago, rose to 98¾ and closed at 98⅜.

Obituary.—D. C. Halkett, late Rev. C.S., Surg.-Gen. F. Godfrey, Med. Ret.; Capt. R. L. Bingham, Ret.; Capt. B. A. Wake, R.N.; W. D. Horndon, J.P. and D.L. for Cornwall; G. Boden, Q.C.; Recorder of Derby; W. Edmonds, late E.I.C.M.S.; Lady Amelia Halkett; Dr. O'Leary, M.P. for Drogheda.

A SUPPOSED attempt against the life of the Emperor of Russia was made on Tuesday evening. An explosion under the floor of the guardroom, beneath the dining-hall, in the Winter Palace, but happily none of the Imperial family had then entered the dining-room. Eight guards were killed, and 45 others were injured. The Duke of Edinburgh was on a visit at the Palace when the outrage occurred.

The appointment of General Skobeleff to the command of the new expedition against the Tekke Turcomans is regarded as certain, but there is more doubt with respect to an intended movement upon Merv.

A Committee of the French Senate has been appointed to examine the proposition for abolishing military chaplains. A majority of the Committee are favourable to the proposition.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral, directing his clergy to make collections for the relief of Irish distress.

The Session of the Italian Parliament was opened on Tuesday, at Rome, by King Humbert in person. The Royal Speech referred to Bills that would be submitted for extending the Suffrage and for the gradual abolition of the Grist Tax.

Baron Conrad Eybesfeld has been appointed Minister of Finance at Vienna, and Baron Kriegsau Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

The Porte has received a semi-official intimation of the proposition of the British Government for submission of the Greek frontier question to a Technical Commission.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne were upset in a sleigh at Ottawa on Saturday, and both received slight injuries. The latest bulletin reports that Princess Louise is satisfactorily recovering from the effects of the accident.

The Governor-General of Canada has sent a message to the Dominion House of Commons recommending a vote of Dis. 100,000 for the relief of Irish distress.

Intelligence from Abyssinia received at Cairo intimates the probability of internal dissensions in that country. Several important chiefs have revolted against King John, and Menelek, King of Shoa, was manifesting hostility towards him.

A resolution to empower the Secretary of the Navy to grant a vessel to convey food contributions to Ireland has been referred to a Committee of the United States Senate.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BREAKS GROUND IN EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE first symptoms of breaking ground—or say, cutting the first sod—in the way of election candidature hereabouts, are seen in Sir Richard Temple's address to the electors of East Worcestershire which we published last week. Sir Richard Temple is at present Governor of Bombay. He is a native of this country, having been born at Kempsey, and was early engaged in the Indian service in which he has greatly distinguished himself. But neither his Worcestershire birth nor the great administrative capacity he has exhibited in Indian affairs, which has been judged worthy of acknowledgment by a baronetcy, ought to prevent us from criticising his observations, premising that we shall not fail to observe therein the respect due to high character.

Sir Richard identifies the Conservative cause with the promotion "of sound and rational progress," consistently with the preservation of the constitution. Sound and rational progress has up to this time been an attribute rather of the Liberal than the Conservative party. The great "Commercial" Reform, represented by the Repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws, the substitution of Free Trade for protection, and the Re-modelling of our Tariff of Import Duties, is certainly to be set down to the credit of the Liberals. What national reforms could be of larger proportions and more purely of a *national* character than the abolition of purchase in the army and the establishment of a trustworthy reserve force? If by "Electoral" improvements wrought by the Conservatives Sir Richard Temple means "the Representation of the People Act, 1867," by which the household suffrage was enacted in boroughs, we must say that we cannot claim to credit on that account. The measure was carried by Liberal votes, and could not have been carried in any other way. This was bound to be the case, seeing that the Conservative party were in a minority of the House of Commons, and that the Government of the period was a Government existing only on Liberal sufferance. Educational Reform is ascribable to the same party, to Mr. Gladstone's Government, installed in 1868, and to Mr. Forster, as a member of that Government is due the original great measure of National Education, carried in 1870. To that Government, and the same gentleman, belongs the introduction of vote by ballot, which was really as much a social, as it was a political reform. We do not wish to deny credit for proceeding in the direction of Sanitary Reform to the existing Government, but the initiative, and the first decisive measures, are due to the Liberals. They began the movement and took the first steps; the Conservatives are but followers in the wake of the Liberals who have gone before them. From all this the natural conclusion would be that Sir Richard ought to have attached himself to the Liberal party, that their praises, and not those of the Conservatives, were what he really intended to sound, and that, instead of adopting the opinion that the interests of the country are best secured by the maintenance of Conservative principles, he ought, on the strength of his premises, to have been of a contrary mind, and considered that the interests of the country were best secured by the maintenance of Liberal principles, to which the "improvements, commercial, electoral, educational, social, and sanitary," on which he lays such stress, are really attributable. His mistake lies in attributing them to the other party for which the distance from which he addresses the electors, and his long engagement in the service of his country abroad, is perhaps partly accountable. There have been, before now, gentlemen of great ability—equal to that of Sir Richard Temple—who, like him, seeing things from beyond the sea, across a long and hazy interval, have come to erroneous conclusion, which a nearer view and closer experience have given them reason to change altogether or materially modify. We can only hope that this may also happen in the case of this distinguished public servant.

Sir Richard Temple makes a point of laying great stress upon "the extension of trade, the opening of markets for manufactures, the support of a growing population, and the employment of a fast accumulating capital." These are all objects most desirable of attainment, because conducive to national prosperity; but are there not grounds, or do any evidences exist, for supposing that they have not been served in times past as well by the Liberals as they have been by the Conservatives? If proof of this is to be sought in actual results, the evidence on this head decisively shows that they have been practically much better served by the Liberals, seeing that during the last six years trade has not been extended, but very much restricted; that no new markets have been opened, for we have sold a much smaller quantity of goods before; that our growing population has been much less efficiently supported, because wages have been greatly and painfully reduced; and that very much less employment has been found for our fast accumulating capital than during the six preceding years of Liberal Government.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

THE EXPLOSION AT THE WINTER PALACE.

A TELEGRAM to the London *Times* from St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 19, states:—

To-day's official *Gazette* gives no further particulars regarding the explosion in the Winter Palace. The *Novoe Vremya* states as follows:—

"The explosion occurred when the Emperor, accompanied by Prince Alexander of Hesse and the Prince of Bulgaria, was about to enter the dining-room through one door and the Imperial Princesses were approaching the same room by another entrance. The explosion occurred in the cellars, where the central heating apparatus was placed beneath the guard-room, which is immediately under the dining-room. Two servants in this room were injured by the shock, and the dinner service shaken off the table. Happily, dinner had been delayed half an hour. At first it was thought to be an explosion of gas, as the pipes were broken and the Palace was in darkness. According to General Todleben, the explosion must have been caused by a large quantity of dynamite. It is said by some that this dynamite was fired by a mechanism similar to the Thomas machine, others that it was fired by an electric battery. No traces of any machine have been found nor has any conducting wire been discovered. Two more bodies were found yesterday, making ten corpes up to the present date, and three more soldiers died in the course of yesterday. The Emperor visited the wounded soon after the explosion. He was again in the hospital at midnight. The officers of the Finnish Guards who were on duty in the Palace at the time of the explosion were yesterday assembled in the Winter Palace during the congratulations, and were specially thanked by the Emperor for the strict attention to duty shown by their men, many of whom after the explosion, though wounded, had refused to be relieved by the Preobrajenski Guards, unless ordered off by their own sub-officer of the guard, who is among the wounded, and who finally quitted his post only by order of his own superior officer."

"Yesterday General Gourko, who had been all night in the palace investigating into the affair, issued an order of the day to the guards and troops of the St. Petersburg district, announcing that the explosion in the palace had been caused by dynamite, directed by criminals with a view to the destruction of the Emperor in the dining-room, plainly disclosing infernal designs against the sacred person of his Imperial Majesty. He exhorted them all to render thanks to Almighty God for the Emperor's safety."

This is the only official recognition that the explosion was caused by dynamite, and was an attempt against the head of the State.

The explosion is said to have opened the ground of the basement of the Palace from 8ft. to 9ft. deep.

The *Golos* to-day considers that, in view of the necessity for the inquiry into the circumstances attending the lamentable occurence at the Winter Palace being in no way prejudiced or impeded, the publication of authentic details can only be expected after the conclusion of the investigation. The journal dwells upon the loyalty displayed by the soldiers of the Finland Regiment of the Guard, who, though injured by the explosion, declined to leave their post until relieved in the usual way. Numerous donations have been forwarded to the *Golos* office from private persons to be distributed among the soldiers injured by the explosion.

The Duke of Edinburgh on the 19th Feb. received the following message from the Duchess of Edinburgh: "Explosion caused by dynamite. Nine soldiers killed. Extra guard at Palace. Empress acquainted with explosion; not suffered in health. Emperor and myself both quite well; not frightened."

It is said the Czar has no intention at present to postpone the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne, but by his Imperial Majesty's wish there will be no special envoys sent to St. Petersburg by the different Sovereigns of Europe.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 18.

An official inquiry has been commenced as to the circumstances of the explosion. The mine was placed immediately under the guard-room, and was filled with dynamite and gun-cotton. Three workmen were occupied in the room where the explosion occured, one of whom has taken to flight. The train by which the explosion was effected can be distinctly traced to the inner court and into a cellar, where a quantity of fuel was stored. The fortunate postponement of the Czar's dinner hour was owing to the fact of His Majesty having gone to receive the Prince of Hesse.

The space in front of the Palace is crowded by persons desirous of paying their homage to the Czar.

Thanksgiving services have been held in all the churches in St. Petersburg, and the city is gaily decorated with flags in honour of His Majesty's escape.

Yesterday evening, as soon as the fact of the explosion having occurred in the Imperial Palace became known, General Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, who is the senior member of the Diplomatic Body, proceeded to the Palace to congratulate the Czar on his happy escape, and his Excellency to-day officially addressed to His Majesty the felicitations of himself and the other foreign representatives at the Russian Court. The Emperor has charged Prince Gortchakoff to convey his thanks to General Schweinitz and his colleagues for the expression of their sympathy.

Several members of the Diplomatic Body, among them General Chanzy and the Chevalier Nigra, the French and Italian Ambassadors respectively, subsequently attended the celebration of a *Te Deum* at the Palace.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

Apart from the universal feeling of horror at the news of the fresh attempt on the Czar's life, a kind of stupefaction has been created here among all acquainted with the Russian capital in its present aspect. Anything, indeed, might have been expected rather than a fresh attempt made in the Palace itself. Since the Moscow outrage the Czar had been subject to terror and vexation. He has frequently spoken of human ingratitude, has recalled his abolition of serfdom, his having repaired the ruin of the Crimean War, his having only stopped his victorious soldiers at the gates of Constantinople, his having long given the Press unprecedented liberty and allowed provincial privileges sometimes equal to those of the freest countries, and he has bitterly complained of the barbarity of those thus harassing their protector. All efforts were made to tranquilize him, and the minutest precautions were taken at St. Petersburg to prevent any fresh outrage. The police evinced unparalleled zeal, streets were multiplied, and some unfortunate foreign correspondents were arrested on asking leave to examine the house where the secret press had been discovered. Of late confidence had gained ground, for there was a conviction that nobody of position was connected with the Nihilist, that the official world was quite closed against them, and that their recruits were chiefly the unemployed, the adventurers, and the rabble. They were known to include many women, and it was believed that their organization would soon be revealed and their leaders hunted down or put to flight before their selected victims had been struck at. Nevertheless, no precautions were relaxed. Since the Moscow affair mining and explosions had been vigilantly guarded against, the sale of dynamite was prohibited, and a man wishing to be arrested had only to ask to be supplied with an ounce of it. The Winter Palace and its approaches were strictly watched. Immediately on the Czar's return to St. Petersburg the minutest search was made in the neighbourhood of the Palace. The police rummaged all the houses, drains, &c., and every morning special *employés* looked for any trace of a paving stone having been raised or a hall removed. Inside, in the corridors, garden and court numberless sentries walked up and down, kept up to their work by officers and inspectors. Not only could nobody approach without being interrogated, but the most distant outbuildings were strictly watched, and passers-by forbidden to go near them. Moreover, a perfect military cordon surrounded at 200 paces distance the entire Palace and its dependencies. The guns were loaded, the orders were as severe as in time of war, the sentinels were attentive to the slightest unusual incidents, and the occasional nocturnal passers-by whose route might lead past the Imperial Palace cowered as they passed, lest one of those shivering barriers, should by chance, mistake, or from fatigue be lowered and send its charge after the hardy wayfarer. Nothing, in fact, is sadder than those great armed solitudes created by terror in the midst of capitals to protect Sovereigns from assassins' attacks and those who remember the aged German Emperor wounded thus guarded in his capital while Europe was assembled around the table of the Congress can form an idea of the impression produced on travellers at present in St. Petersburg to whom the dwelling of the Czar, a prey to terror, is pointed out. Everything appertaining to the Czar's existence has been brought into the Palace, and even outside the precautions are more rigorous than ever. He who used, like his father, to walk in the streets of the capital alone on foot without any escort, or ride in a sledge drawn by a single horse, confident and familiar like a father in the midst of his children, now hurries through the city at full speed in a closed carriage, with the windows drawn down, amid the silent and terrified crowds. Four cossacks cover him like a moving fortress, clearing the route by their shouts to make way. Meanwhile the conspirators, baffling every effort, slip even into the Palace, where alone the Emperor thought himself safe. The apartment in which the explosion occurred is separated from the guard-room by a thick arched roof of stone, on which the floor rests; five or six metres higher another arch supports the floor of the dining-room.

VIENNA, FEB. 18

The appalling news of the explosion in the Winter Palace has produced here the most painful impression among all classes. On the part both of the Imperial family and of the Foreign Office congratulations at the escape of the Imperial family were sent by telegraph.

FEBRUARY 19.

Shortly after the return of the Czar to his capital, reports, it may be remembered, arose of large quantities of dynamite having been discovered in the cellars of the Winter Palace. Whether there was any truth in these reports or not, certain it is that precautionary measures were adopted. The underground portions of the Palace were minutely investigated, and though all was reported to be safe, a service of regular inspection of these places was established. The security thus given was further strengthened by the discovery of the revolutionary printing-press, which, it was confidently believed, would furnish the means of striking at the very root of the secret organization. According to a statement in the *Wiener Tagblatt* derived, it says, from diplomatic reports, the feeling of security was, indeed, latterly again so marked as regularly every morning there found its way into the Czar's Palace a sealed letter, written on black-edged paper, warning the Czar in concise terms that, if he did not alter his system of oppression, he would not live over his 25th anniversary. All means to find out the person who placed the letter there were in vain. In consequence, on the 8th of February a number of officials of subordinate rank and servants were dismissed, and replaced by persons for whose fidelity the secret police could vouch. A change was also made among the orderly officers, German officers being in large measure substituted. The Palace guard, too, was changed. Instead of the two sotnias of Cossacks, soldiers from the Finland Battalion of Guards were placed there. Whether this account be correct or not, the information of late sent from St. Petersburg has been of a very reassuring character, the apprehensions with reference to the Nihilists almost disappearing.

This morning Divine service was celebrated at the Russian chapel in thanksgiving for the happy escape of the Czar and the Imperial family. The Austrian Emperor sent one of his Aides-de-Camp. General Baron Haymerle was present on the occasion, as well as representatives of the foreign missions.

The Austrian and Hungarian newspapers stigmatise in the severest terms the atrocious attempt upon the person and family of the Czar. The Emperor of Austria, on receiving the news, immediately telegraphed to the Czar his congratulations on His Majesty's happy escape.

MADRID, FEB. 19.

King Alfonso has telegraphed his congratulations to the Czar upon the escape of His Majesty and the Imperial family.

ROME, FEB. 19.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signori Coppino and Sella asked Signor Cairoli whether he had conveyed to the Russian Government the sentiment of execration with which the Italian people viewed the attempt to assassinate the Imperial family of Russia. Signor Cairoli replied in the affirmative, adding that he had received a despatch from the Chevalier di Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in St. Petersburg, announcing that he had personally communicated to the Czar the message of congratulation sent by the Italian Government.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Royal Marine Forces.

THE undesmentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Lieutenants in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—

Mr. Harry Gordon Cotterill.
Mr. Charles Henry Kennedy.
Mr. Edward Vyvyan Luke.
Mr. Midward Hardinge Coke.
Mr. Richaad Wapshare.
Mr. George Frederick Davies.
Mr. Edward Ross Hartigan.
Mr. Mansel Travers Shewen.

Dated 1st February, 1880.

ADMIRALTY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

In connequence of the death, on the 13th instant, of Bear-Admiral Charles Webley Hope, the following promotion has taken place:—

Captain Frederick Anstruther Herbert to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Charles Augustus Vogwell has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 20TH FEBRUARY.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col A H King, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colon I W. Stirling, C.B., placed upon half-pay, on appointment to the Staff.

Lieut-Col F V Eyre (late Bengal) upon the Seconded List, retires upon a pension with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Capt J F Meikl-john (late Bengal), to be Major, vice W Bridges (late Bengal), deceased.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

C C Lindsay, from the Supernumerary List, vice H H Crookenden, placed upon the Seconded List.

R H S Baker, vice H D Dunlop, placed upon the Seconded List.

N J Nugent, vice J D Legard, placed upon the Seconded List.

P W H Miles, vice J F Meiklejohn (late Bengal), promoted.

R Allsopp, vice F E B Loraine, placed upon the Seconded List.

The undermentioned Captains from the Seconded List to be Captains:—

W F Nelson.
W N Jervis.
F L Archer.
G F Wilson.
H Barron.
H B Hellard.

The undermentioned Lieutenants from the Seconded List to be Lieutenants:—

F M Bland.
R Wynyard.

The undermentioned officers to be placed upon the Seconded List:—

Captains.

R Bazett (late Bengal).
F R Twynam (late Madras).
J F Bally.
C H Atchison.
A J Nixon.
F O B Foote.

Lieutenants.

A H Whitehorne.
L W Parsons.
L A McClintock.
W Tylden.
A B Purvis.
A B P D F Downing.

For, Lieutenant Edmund Standbridge Baker, from the Seconded List, to be Captain upon the Seconded List, as stated in the London Gazette dated 23rd January, 1880

Read, Lieutenant Edmund Baker Standbridge, from the Seconded List, to be Captain upon the Seconded List.

Royal Military Academy, Lieut W E Hardy to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentleman Cadets, vice J G H Bingham, promoted.

Commissariat and Transport Department, The undermentioned Officers are placed on retired pay:—

Commissary Edward W H Webb, C.B.
Assistant Commissaries F W Lundy,
E L B Kevill-Davies and
W S Bleakinsop.

Assistant Commissary Alfred George Bankart is allowed to resign his Commission.

Ordnance Store Department, Deputy Commissary J R Herapath, at present on temporary half-pay, is placed on retired pay, under Royal Warrant of 31st January, 1880 (Article 59), from 1st February, 1880, inclusive.

Deputy Commissary W H Chambers is placed on Retired Pay, under the Royal Warrant of 31st January, 1880 (Article 55), from 29th February, 1880, inclusive.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col B L Forster, R A to be Colonel.

India Office, 18th February, 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotion among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major H A Mallock.
Major J Scouce.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W Macdonald.
Major W P M Holroyd.
Major F F Rowcroft.
Major H De Breil.
Major and Brevet Lieut Col C S Maclean.
Major H C P Rice.
Major H L A Tottenham.

To be Majors.

Capt L F Jamieson.
Capt D C Andrew.
Capt S H Cowan.
Capt H S Hutchinson.
Capt J E Campbell.

To be Captain.

Lieut E E Money.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Majors.

Capt W B Craigie.
Capt E Hay.
Capt A W R Becher.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Capt J G Macleod.
Capt T J Chicheley Plowden.
Capt F E Hastings.
Capt R H Salkeld.
Capt and Brevet Major D M Strong.
Capt H H Rankin.
Capt F E Wigg-n:
Capt E P Mainwaring.
Capt W B Aislabie.
Capt W Hopkinson.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major T Obbard.
Major W Hay.
Major H I Lugard.
Major R A Cole.
Major A Balmer.
Major J K Clubley.

To be Major.

Capt W MacD Robinson.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Major.

Capt H A Yates.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Capt H H G Hands.
Capt J G R D Macneill.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major G L Warden.
Major G S Stevens.
Major J G Watts.
Major T L Fraser.

To be Majors.

Capt A B Portman.
Capt T M Ward.
Capt F C Singleton.

BOMBAY ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Major.

Capt J Fagan.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Capt F S Leacock.
Capt M B Nicolson.

BOMBAY UNATTACHED LIST.

To be Major.

Capt Patrick Murray.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major R Beadon, Ben Cavy, in succession to Lieut Genl Milne, Ben Infy, deceased.

Major A D Farsons, Med Cavy, in succession to Major-General G Sturrock, Mad Infy, deceased.

To be Majors.

Capt (now Major) E R Ives, Ben Infy, in succession to Lieut Genl Milne.

Capt (now Major) A T Davis, Ben Infy, in succession to Major-Genl Sturrock.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

THE DECEMBER OPERATIONS AT KABUL.

[Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."]

54. OUR success on the 13th had been so decided, and the loss inflicted upon the enemy so heavy, that I was prepared to find they would be unable or unwilling to renew their attempts; that the combination had broken up, and that the various sections had scattered and returned to their homes. But at day-light on the 14th December very large numbers of men, with numerous standards, were seen to be occupying a high hill on the Kohistan road, about a mile north of the Asmai range; and as the day advanced, they passed in great numbers from this hill, and also along the road from Kohistan, to the crest of the Asmai heights, where they were joined by many others from the direction of Chardeh and the city.

It then became apparent that, foiled in their western and southern operations, the enemy had concentrated to the north-west, and were about to deliver an attack in great strength from that quarter.

55. To meet this, I determined to drive them off the Asmai heights, to cut their communications with the north, and to operate in this direction much in the same way as I had done the previous day from the south.

Accordingly, Brigadier-General Baker proceeded at 9 A. M. on the 14th, with the force named below to the eastern slope of the Asmai range, and, under cover of the fire of his field and mountain guns, which came into action close to the ruined village of Biland Khel, seized the small conical hill which forms the northern shoulder of the Aliabad Kotal:—

4 guns G-3rd R A, under Major Craster.
4 guns No. 2 Mountain Battery under Major Swinly.
14th Bengal Lancers.
72nd Highlanders—192 rifles.
92nd Highlanders—100 rifles.
Guides Infantry—460 rifles.
5th Punjab Infantry—470 rifles.

By this move, General Baker placed himself on the enemy's line of communication, and prevented the force on Asmai receiving support either from the large bodies on the hill to the north or on the Kohistan road.

56. General Baker commenced his attack with the force below noted and in doing so, gave directions to Colonel Jenkins, who was in immediate command of the advance, that after gaining the conical hill, he was to leave there a sufficient force for its security, and was then to proceed with the remainder to attack the main body of the enemy on the Asmai heights:—

194 rifles, 72nd Highlanders, under Lieut-Col. F. Brownlow, C. B.
70 rifles, 92nd Highlanders, under Captain D. F. Gordon.
422 rifles Guides Infantry under Colonel Jenkins, C. B.

57. Colonel Jenkins left at the conical hill 64 men of the 72nd Highlanders and 60 of the Guides Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. J. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders, who had led the successful attack upon this point.

With the remainder Colonel Jenkins pushed on to dislodge the enemy from the position on Asmai, the advance on this occasion being led by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and the Highlanders, the Guides Infantry on the right affording assistance by continually operating on the enemy's flank.

As soon as the eastern point of the main position had been carried, General Baker directed four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, escorted by 100 rifles on the 5th Punjab Infantry, to reinforce the party which had been left on the conical hill, with a view of supporting the advance by engaging the enemy in the Chardeh and Kohistan directions.

The advance was also covered by the four guns of G-3rd under Major Craster, R. A., which were with General Baker, and by four guns of F. A. Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Captain, H. Pipon, which I brought into action near the south-west corner of the Sherpur cantonment. The attack was further assisted by the fire of four guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery under Captain H. R L. Morgan, R. A. attached to Brigadier-General Macpherson's column, from the Bala Hissar hill, and by two companies of the 67th Regiment under Major G. Baker, which, crossing the Kabul river and acting on the enemy's left rear, contributed to render their position on the Asmai heights untenable.

58. The ground was most difficult and the enemy fought with the greatest obstinacy; the Highlanders and Guides were, however, not to be denied, and eventually reached, the highest peak, where a number of *Ghazis* stood fast, determined to die. Here a great struggle took place, and I wish to bring to particular notice the conduct of Lance-Corporal George Sellar, 72nd Highlanders, who had rushed on well in advance of his comrades, and fell to the ground in combat with one of the *Ghazis*, from whom he received a severe sword-cut on the arm.

The forward gallantry of the corporal excited the admiration of all who saw it, and I purpose addressing the Military Secretary a recommendation that he may be granted the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

Sergeant John McLaren and Corporal Edward McKay, 92nd Highlanders, also distinguished themselves by great personal gallantry on this occasion.

59. Thus, at 12-30 p. m., our troops were in possession of the whole of the Asmai heights. Shortly afterwards, I received a heliogram from Brigadier-General Macpherson, informing me that very large bodies of the enemy were moving northwards from Indiki, with the apparent intention of effecting a junction with the hostile force that still held the hills towars Kohistan, and of endeavouring to retake the original position.

Similar information was about this time communicated to General Baker by Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Ross, commanding the cavalry, whom he had sent over the low western spurs of the conical hill to ascertain the numbers and movements of the enemy.

60. About this time I observed that the small body of our troops on the conical hill were being hotly pressed, and that a party of the 5th Punjab Infantry, under Captain C. McK. Hall, were being moved to their assistance by General Baker. Shortly afterwards, I received a heliogram from the latter officer, asking that further reinforcements might be sent to this point. I at once ordered 200 rifles of the 3rd Sikhs, that had been escorting Captain Pipon's horse artillery guns, to proceed from Sherpur with all haste and render the required aid.

Unfortunately before either of the reinforcements could reach the threatened position the enemy had gained possession of it. Their numbers were overwhelming, and though the Highlanders, Guides and 5th Punjab Infantry made a most stubborn defence, and Captain N. J. Spens, of the 72nd Highlanders, sacrificed his life in a heroic attempt to stem the advance of the enemy, it was of no avail: our troops retreated quietly and steadily down the eastern slope of the hill, unable to bring away two guns* of No. 2 Mountain Battery, that up to the very latest moment had played upon the enemy.

No blame for the loss of these guns is in any way to be attached to the officers or men of the battery. On the other hand every credit is due to Major G. Swinley, the late Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, and Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battery, for the gallant manner in which they stood to their guns to the last.

Surgeon J. Duke, in medical charge of the battery, was conspicuous for his unremitting attention to the wounded under a heavy fire; and amongst many who distinguished themselves on this occasion, I would specially mention Major G. Swinley, R. A., Jemadar Abdul Rehman, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Lance-Naicks Dillia and Lehun, of the Guides Infantry.

* These guns were eventually recovered.

61. Whilst the events above narrated were in progress, numbers of the enemy were observed (as was the case on the previous day) to be collecting on Siah Sang, and proceeding round the eastern flank of cantonments in the direction of Kohistan.

I therefore despatched a small force of cavalry and two guns of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough. C. B., V. C., to disperse them. The ground, however, in that direction was so intersected by deep water courses that the advance of the guns was necessarily slow, and by the time the obstacles had been overcome, the enemy had got so far on the road towards Kohistan and so close to the hills, that pursuit was hopeless.

A party of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, under Captain W. J. Vousden, met with better success. This regiment was quartered in the King's garden, about a third of the way between Sherpur and the city, and I had in the morning sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Williams to be on the look out for any enemy that might pass in that direction. About 1 p. m., some 300 or 400 were observed moving along the left bank of the river, and Captain Vousden who, with one troop, was out on reconnaissance, most gallantly charged into the middle of them, and notwithstanding that only twelve of his men were able to follow him, six of whom were wounded, (the remainder being stopped by a heavy fire which was opened on them from behind some low walls,) he succeeded in dispersing the enemy, and in inflicting severe loss upon them, killing five men with his own hand. It was a most dashing little affair and reflects great credit on Captain Vousden.

62. My object throughout these operations had been either to break up the combination against us by dealing with the enemy in detail, or at least to prevent their getting command of the hills to the north and west of Kabul, and thus gain possession of the city and Bala Hissar.

Up to this time I had no reason to apprehend that the Afghans were in sufficient force to successfully cope with disciplined troops, but the resolute and determined manner in which the conical hill had been recaptured, and the information sent to me by Brigadier-General Macpherson from the signal station on the Bala Hissar that large masses of the enemy were still advancing from the north, south, and west, made it evident that the numbers combined against us were too overwhelming to admit of my comparatively small force meeting them especially on ground which still further increased the advantages they possessed from their vast numerical superiority. I therefore determined to withdraw from all isolated positions, and to concentrate the whole force at Sherpur, thus securing the safety of our large cantonments, and avoiding what had now become a useless sacrifice of life.

63. The measure was one which I was most reluctant to order, for it, of course, involved the temporary abandonment of the city and the Bala Hissar, a loss serious in itself and likely to produce a bad effect on the country at large. Under the circumstances, however, I considered that no other course was left me but to remain on the defensive, and wait until the arrival of reinforcements, or the growing confidence of the enemy, should afford me a favourable opportunity for attacking.

Orders to retire were accordingly issued to Brigadier-Generals Macpherson and Baker.

64. The withdrawal from the Bala Hissar and Asmai heights was accomplished in a manner highly creditable to the officers in command and to the discipline of the troops.

General Macpherson's brigade had to pass through a portion of the city and the suburb of Deh Afghan; his rear guard was harassed and his troops were subjected to a heavy fire as they moved along the narrow streets and through the numerous gardens and orchards, but the Brigadier-General brought off his men and baggage in perfect order, and with comparatively little loss.

65. I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., V. C., for the good services he has performed throughout the campaign, and to the following officers, whose conduct the Brigadier-General particularly brings to notice:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Knowles, commanding the 67th Regiment, who was greatly distinguished during the retirement.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, commanding the 3rd Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas.
Major J. M. Sym, of the 5th Goorkhas.
Captain J. E. Blundell, of the 67th Regiment.
Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, of the 67th Regiment.
Captain H. R. L. Morgan, R. A.
Captain C.W. N. Ginness, 92nd Highlanders, (Brigade-Major.)
Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92 Highlanders, (Orderly Officer.)
Lieutenant C. H. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders.
Lieutenant R. L. Milne, 72nd Highlanders.

Brigadier-General Macpherson also brings forward the gallant conduct of Hospital-Assistant Nihal Chand, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, in going under a heavy fire to the assistance of the wounded.

Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Royal Hussars, is reported as having behaved in a conspicuously cool and gallant manner while in charge of the transport animals during the withdrawal from the Bala Hissar hill.

66. The retirement of Brigadier-General Baker's troops down the eastern face of Asmai under a very heavy fire was most ably conducted by that distinguished officer, Colonel Jenkins, C. B., who speaks with great admiration of the example set to their men by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C. B., and Major C. M. Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders, and also of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Another officer who greatly distinguished himself on this occasion was Captain A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides. He had been very forward during the storming of the Asmai heights, and now when the enemy were crowding up the western slopes he remained with a few men on the ridge until the Afghans were within thirty yards of them. During the retirement one of the men of the Guides was shot; Captain Hammond stopped and assisted in carrying him away though the enemy were at the time close by and firing heavily.

67. I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., for the great assistance he has at all times afforded me, and for the skilful and able manner in which he has conducted the several operations entrusted to him. Brigadier-General Baker brings to special notice the following officers whose good services I have great pleasure in recording:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, 92nd Highlanders.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Ross, 14th Bengal Lancers.
Major W. R. Craster, R. A.
Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs.
Major W. B. Aislabi, 3rd Sikhs.
Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, A. M. D.
Captain D. F. Gordon, 92nd Hyghlanders,
Captain W. C Farwell, Brigade-Major.
Lieutenant M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, (Orderly Officer.)
Lieutenants P. T. Buston, R. E., and F.B. Longe, R. E., 7th Company, Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R. E., and
Surgeon J. Lewtas, Corps of Guides.

68. By the evening of the 14th, all troops and baggage were within cantonments, and that night the Afghan army occupied the city and Bala Hissar.

69. The casualties on the 14th December were—

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed			Killed
Capt. N J Spens	72nd Highlanders	Officers	2
Lieut C H Gaisford.	" "	Native Officer	1
9 men	" "	Rank & File British	9
2 "	3rd Sikhs.	Native	17
1 Native officer.	Guides Infantry		
12 men	" "	Total	29
1 man	5th Punjab Infy		
1 "	No. 2 Mountain Battery.		
1 "	14th Bengal Lancers.		
Wounded			**Wounded**
Lieut. G G A Egerton,	72nd Highlanders		
25 men	" "	Officers	3
Capt. D F Gordon	92nd Highldrs.	Native officers	3
3 men	" "	Rank & File British	28
Capt. F D Battye	Guides Infantry	Native	53
1 Native officer	" "	Followers	2
26 men	" "	Total	89
1 bheestie	" "		
6 men	No. 2 Mountain Battery.		
1 Native officer	3rd Sikhs	14th Bengal Lancers.	
4 men	" "	Horses	3
13 "	5th Punjab N I.		
1 Native officer	14th Bengal Lancers		
4 men	" "		
1 bheestie	G-3rd R A "		

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			Killed.
Color Sergeant J. Yule.	72nd Highlanders	Native officer	1
1 man	" "	Rank and File. British	2
1 Native officer	5th Goorkhas.	Native.	2
2 men	" "	Total	5
Wounded.			**Wounded.**
2 men	5th Goorkhas.	Rank and File. British	8
1 bheestie	" "	Native	2
5 men	67th Regiment.	Followers	1
3 men	72nd Highlanders	Total	11

Cavalry Brigade.

Wounded.		
2 Native officers	5th Punjab Cavalry.	
1 kot-duffadar (mortally)	5th Punjab Cavalry.	
5 men	" " "	
Total	8—and horses 2 killed and 7 wounded	

making a total of

Killed		Killed.
Officers	2	Horses 2
Native officers	2	
Men British	11	
Men Native	19	
Total	34	and horses 2
Wounded		**Wounded.**
Officers	3	Horses 10
Native officers	5	
Men British	36	
Men Native	59	
Followers	3	
	106	and horses 1)

70. In a former letter* I stated at some length the reasons which induced me to place my force at Sherpur in preference the occupying to Bala Hissar and the Siah Sang heights. Owing to recent events I will now go more fully into the grounds upon which this decision was formed.

The Bala Hissar was not sufficiently large to contain and afford shelter to the entire force, its camp followers, and many transport animals; it would have been obligatory, therefore, to have divided troops,—a measure to which I was very averse, and to have located a portion of them elsewhere, possibly upon Siah Sang, a bare and bleak plateau, nearly a mile distant from the remainder of the force where water would have been procurable with difficulty, and where no single facility for carrying on the necessary hutting operations existed.

Again, the disastrous explosions of the 16th of October led me to regard as a grave risk the permanent settlement of the greater portion of the force close to and around a vast magazine, which there was a strong presumption was mined.

These facts, added to the existence of accommodation sufficient to at once house the commissariat stores, the entire European quota of my force and a large part of the native troops, and the rapid approach of an Afghan winter induced me, after carefully weighing the matter, to decide upon the occupation of Sherpur, and I see no reason, in the light of recent occurrences, to alter that opinion.

Sherpur, moreover, has the advantage of being on the side of the city nearest to our communications with India, and although it is situated on the left bank of the Kabul river, this river, except during very occasional spring floods, presents no difficulties to the passage of all arms.

Another important consideration was that at Sherpur running water was abundant and good, and in the event of this supply being diminished, wells could be readily sunk, the soil being easy and water found within seven feet from the surface.

71. The principal drawback to holding the cantonments was its great extent, and the impossibility of at all reducing our line of defences. Sherpur is almost a parallelogram, whose northern side is formed by the Bemaru ridge, a range of low but steep isolated hills, rising some 300 feet above the surrounding plain and running almost due east and west for a distance (including the slopes at either end) of two thousand five hundred yards. A large lake or jheel, whose breadth varies from a quarter to half a mile, lies between the northern slope of the ridge and the steep hills which form the southern boundary of the Kohistan country. As this lake is not more than a mile and a half distant from, and is parallel to, the Bemaru heights for quite three miles, it forms a barrier round whose flanks and between which and the heights no enemy dare advance.

The southern face is a continuous and massive mud wall sixteen feet high, pierced at intervals of about 700 yards by three gateways, which again are protected by lofty circular bastions. Between these gates, and also at the corners, are series of lower bastions, which give an admirable flanking fire. The length of the southern side slightly exceeds two thousand six hundred and fifty yards.

The western flank is constructed on a precisely similar plan save that the northern portion has been much damaged by the explosion which occurred there on the 7th October last. This face is about one thousand yards in length.

On the east the defences are much weaker as the original design was never completed, and the wall which was intended to resemble the other faces does not exceed seven feet in height, whilst for purposes of defence it cannot be said to practically extend beyond the fortified dwelling marked in the accompanying plan† as the Native Field Hospital.

From this point the line of defence tends to the north-west, and, skirting the village of Bemaru, runs into the eastern slope of the Bemaru ridge, previously described as the northern face.

72. From this it will be seen that though the perimeter of Sherpur was large for the force at my disposal, still its defensive powers, both natural and artificial, were so great that I could confidently look to holding it successfully against any attack.

I have alluded to the impossibility of contracting the line of defence, and would here more fully explain that this is owing to the length of the Bemaru heights and to the absolute necessity for holding them for their entire extent. To have given up any portion of them would have placed in the hands of the enemy a vantage ground from whence no part of our camp would have been secure, and to repeat a course which, proved most disastrous in the year 1841. In fact, paradoxical though it may appear, the Bemaru heights form at once the strength and the weakness of the position.

73. On occupying Sherpur, I saw that to prevent annoyance in the event of a strong combination being directed against that place, a considerable destruction of villages and walled enclosures was advisable, so as to create an esplanade round the cantonments; but the pressure of even more important work, the collection of supplies and the provision of shelter for such of the troops as had not already been secured, combined with the scarcity of labour, compelled me in a great measure to defer this precautionary step. I was also unwilling, by what might have appeared unnecessary harshness in the destruction of villages and orchards, to give rise to any ill feeling on the part of the people of Kabul.

Indeed it has been my constant endeavour, from the first, to make our occupation of the country as little irksome to its inhabitants as the safety and welfare of my troops permitted.

Several of these villages gave considerable trouble during the events which occurred between the 15th and 23rd of December, and have since been razed to the ground. Each village is a small fortress in itself, protected by massive mud walls, impervious to all but heavy artillery, and guarded by strong loopholed flanking towers; their reduction, if resolutely held, entails certain loss.

74. As soon as it became apparent that the events of the 11th were the forerunners of a serious movement, unless the measures which I was adopting speedily broke up the combination, I took all the necessary steps for strengthening the defences of Sherpur, and made every preparation to meet the large force known to be assembling.

As regards food, ammunition, &c., I had no anxiety at this period. Sufficient supplies were actually stored in Sherpur to last the entire force for nearly four months, with the exception of *bhusa* (chopped straw) of which there was enough for six weeks. There was ample firewood for all purposes; medicines and hospital comforts were sufficient for all possible requirements for a similar time, and there was enough ammunition both for guns and rifles to have carried on an obstinate defence for three or even four months.

The defences were divided into the following sections, and their superintendence entrusted to the officers named below:—

Section I.—Brigadier-General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., —from the 2nd Brigade gate on the southern face to the Bemaru village on the east.

Section II.—Colonel Jenkins, C. B., Corps of Guides, —from the Bemaru village up to the eastern slope of Bemaru ridge.

Section III.—Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C.,—from the eastern extremity of the Bemaru village to the gorge which divides the ridge.

Section IV.—Major General. J. Hills, C. B., V. C.,—from the gorge to the head quarters gate.

Section V.—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C. B., 72nd Highlanders,—from the head quarters gate to the 2nd Brigade gate.

Brigadier-General Massy was placed in the centre, whilst Brigadier-Generel Baker, C. B., commanded the reserve, which was formed up at the southern entrance to the gorge leading through the Bemaru ridge.

Telegraphic communication was established between divisional head quarters and the temporary head quarters of Generals Macpherson, Gough, Hills, and Baker, and the native field hospital.

All the sections were also brought into communication with each other and head quarters by means of visual signalling.

A "*laager*," made out of captured Afghan gun carriages and limbers, was constructed at the north-western corner of cantonments, closing the open ground which lies between the front of the Bemaru heights and the north-west circular baston, and the ground in its immediate front was strengthened by means of *abattis*, and wire entanglements, whilst the village of Mustoofi, which formed an excellent flank defence along the western and northern face, was held as an independent post.

Six towers had been previously constructed on the Bemaru heights, and the shelter-trenches which existed there were deepened and so prolonged as to form one continuous line of defence throughout its entire length. An *abattis* protected the front of the shelter-trench, and gun pits were constructed at those points where artillery fire could be most advantageously used. The works in the gorge were strengthened and so arranged as to bring most galling flanking fire to bear upon an enemy advancing from the north. In order to strengthen the north-east corner a two-gun battery was thrown up on the eastern slope of the heights, and connected with the tower above it and the village below. Bemaru village was loop-holed, the outlying buildings to the front made defensible, and the open space to the north-east obstructed with *abattis* and wire entanglements. The same steps were taken at the Native field hospital, and sand-bag parapets built upon the roof which was somewhat exposed. The low wall of the eastern face of cantonments was raised by logs of wood being placed along the top in several tiers, thus affording good shelter to our men, the front here as elsewhere being faced with *abattis*, for which purpose the wood cut down in clearing the nearest gardens and enclosures supplied the materials.

75. These defences were constructed under the superintendence of LieutenantColonel Æ. Perkins, C.B.‡ Commanding Royal Engineer, to whom and the other officers of his distinguished regiment I am much indebted for the intelligence and energy with which the work was rapidly carried out under considerable difficulties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins reports that his Adjutant, Lieutenant Thomas P. Cather, has been very useful to him.

76. In order to supplement our field guns, and leave them free to move out as opportunity offered, several of the captured Afghan guns were utilised and mounted on the defences, whence they subsequently played with good effect. A number of marksmen were provided with Enfield rifles and cartridges found in the Bala Hissar, by which means our own ammunition was economised.

77. From Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, commanding the artillery, I have received every assistance, and I take this opportunity of recording the services rendered by Major C. A. Gorham, R. A., (Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the force) whose technical knowledge was of the greatest service in utilising the Afghan guns and ammunition.

Besides the officers of Royal Artillery named in other parts of this despatch, Captain H. Pipon, F. A., Royal Horse Artillery, has also done excellent service; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon informs me that he has found his Adjutant, Lieutenant F. E. Allsopp, R.A., active and useful.

78. Early on the morning of the 15th December the telegraph wire was cut, but not before I had communicated our situation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, urging the advisability of sending reinforcements as speedily as possible. At the same time I sent orders to Major-General Bright, C. B., at Jellalabad, to move Brigadier-General Charles Gough's Brigade from Gandamak to Kabul without loss of time, and to send Brigadier-General Arbuthnot's brigade towards Kabul as soon as fresh troops should reach Jellalabad from India.

79. I had decided upon recalling to Sherpur the garrison of Butkok, which was in an exposed and isolated position, and not sufficiently strong to defend itself against serious attack, and I had considered the expediency of withdrawing the force at Lataband, which consisted of two mountain guns the 28th Punjab Native Infantry and a wing of the 23rd Pioneers, the whole commanded by Colonel J. Hudson of the former regiment; but as the position was a strong one, ammunition plentiful, and sufficient supplies in hand to last over the probable date of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's arrival, and moreover, as it was in direct heliographic communication with Kabul, I decided to maintain the post. I had every confidence in Colonel Hudson, and I felt satisfied that, so long as Lataband was held, no serious opposition could be offered to General Gough's advance; it was in fact the most important link in our chain of communications, and though its occupation materially diminished my force at Sherpur, its retention was worth the sacrifice. The result justified this decision, for but slight resistance was offered to General Gough at Jagdalak, and none whatever after that point was passed.

80. On the 16th a body of about one thousand men threatened the camp at Lataband. Colonel Hudson, however, attacked and dispersed them, inflicting considerable loss in both killed and wounded. Owing to the excellent manner in which the attack was covered both by artillery and infantry fire, there were no casualties on our side. Colonel Hudson reports that the following officers did good service on this occasion—

Captain W. G. Nicholson, R. E.
Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R. A., No. 2 Mountain Battery.
Lieutenant A. A. Lane, 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and
Subadar Mehtab Singh, 23rd Pioneers.

Colonel Hudson brings to special notice the gallantry of Havildar Golab Singh, of the 23rd Pioneers, who, well in advance of his men, entered the enemy's breast-work and captured a standard there.

81. As I was very desirous of keeping open my communications with India, and as I felt it most important that Brigadier-General Charles Gough should know, from day to day, the exact position at Kabul; and further, as it was very possible that cavalry might be of great service in the advance from Lataband, I despatched the 12th Bengal Cavalry at 3 a. m. on the morning of the 22nd, to join hands with him. I instructed Major J. H. Green, who commands the Regiment, that if Butkak, through which place he had to pass, was unoccupied by the enemy and proved friendly, he was to halt there, leaving a detachment to watch the Logar bridge, whilst Colonel Hudson was to push on to Butkak with the Lataband garrison as soon as the head of General Gough's column arrived at Lataband. Should it be found, however, that Butkak was hostile, Major Green was to press on to Lataband and unite with the troops there. The latter event proving to be the case, the cavalry went on as arranged, losing three men killed and three wounded in the operation, which was one of difficulty and most ably carried out by Major Green, whom I desire to bring to notice for his excellent services.

82. There were no movements of sufficient importance to need special record between the 14th and 21st December.

During that interval the enemy daily took up positions in the neighbouring forts and gardens, and firing from behind cover caused a few casualties in the camp. Each day cavalry reconnaissances were made, and some portion of the force moved out to dislodge the Afghans from any place where they could cause special annoyance; some of the forts and other cover in the immediate neighbourhood of Sherpur were also destroyed, but I confined myself to minor operations of this description, and did not undertake any sorties in force with the object of gaining possession of portions of the enemy's position. My force was not large enough to admit of my holding them, and I considered that had I replied in this way to the enemy's efforts, I should have been playing their game, and I therefore determined to wait until I could act decisively.

83. Every night information reached me that an attack was contemplated, but it was not until the 21st December that the enemy showed signs of special activity. On that day and the following large numbers of them moved from the city, and, passing round to the eastward of our position, occupied the numerous forts in that direction in very great force. It became apparent that this movement was preparatory to an attack from that quarter. At the same time I was informed that the enemy were preparing a number of ladders, with the intention of attacking the southern and western walls by escalade.

84. The night of the 22nd passed quietly, but the songs and cries of the enemy could be heard in the surrounding villages.

I had received information that the 23rd of December, being the last day of the "Muharram," was fixed upon for their great effort, and I also knew that the flame of fanaticism would be fanned by the fact that the aged Mushk-i-Alam would, with his own hand, light the beacon fire at dawn on the Asmai heights, which was to be the signal for the commencement of the attack.

Possessing this knowledge, and knowing that the feelings of the people had been worked to the highest pitch of excitement by the preaching of their Moollas, I directed all troops to be under arms at a very early hour on the 23rd.

85. My information proved correct, and the appearance of the signal fire on the Asmai heights, shortly before day break, announced the beginning of the assault. Heavy firing almost immediately commenced against our southern and eastern faces, and by 7 o'clock a. m., an attack in force against the eastern side was fully developed, whilst a very large number of the enemy, provided with scaling ladders, were drawn up under cover of the walls to the south.

From 7 a. m. until 10 a. m. the fight was carried on vigorously; repeated attempts were made to carry the low eastern wall by escalade, but though the enemy on several occasions reached the *abattis*, they were each time repulsed, and many dead marked the spots where the assault had been most determinedly pressed home.

Soon after 10 a. m. a lull took place, as though the enemy had recoiled before the breach-loader, but at 11 a. m. the fight again grew hot, although it was not marked by the determination of the former period.

Finding that it was impossible to dislodge the enemy by any fire that could be brought to bear upon them from our defences, I determined to attack them in flank, and for this purpose directed four guns of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry under the command of Major W. R. Craster, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams, 5th Punjab Cavalry, respectively, to move out through the gorge in the Bemaru heights.

This counter stroke at once told. The Afghans wavered and shortly afterwards broke.

86. By 1 p. m. all vigour had passed from the attack, and the time for the action of cavalry having arrived, Brigadier-General Massy was directed to proceed with every available man and horse and do his utmost against the enemy, whilst at the same time a party of infantry and sappers moved out to destroy some villages to the south, which had caused considerable annoyance and which it was necessary the enemy should be driven from to facilitate the arrival of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's brigade the following day.

This work was successfully accomplished, but I regret to say cost the lives of two gallant officers, Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E., and Lieutenant C. Nugent, R. E., commanding the 7th Company, Sappers and Miners, who were killed by the premature explosion of a mine.

Meanwhile a part of our cavalry had worked round to the base of Siah Sang, and succeeded in rendering a good account of the enemy in that quarter, whilst the Guides Cavalry and a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, who had been manœuvring more to the eastward, had been equally fortunate.

87. By evening all fire had nearly ceased, and day-light on the 24th showed that the enemy, abandoning all hope of success, had dispersed, not a man being found in the adjacent villages or visible on the surrounding hills. The city was clear of them, and so precipitate was their flight that, leaving their dead unburied where they fell, by mid-day many parties of them were upwards of

* No. 1137, dated 30th October to the Quartermaster-General in India.
† Not published

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twenty-five miles from Kabul, the rapidity of their retreat being doubtless accelerated by the knowledge that reinforcements were near at hand.

At 5 o'clock in the morning a party of the 72nd Highlanders occupied without opposition the fort of Mahomed Sharif, and later a force under Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., moved out to cover, and, if necessary, aid the entry of Brigadier-General Charles Gough's column, which had halted the previous evening about six miles from Sherpur.

The cavalry divided into two parties commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Massy and Hugh Gough, C. B., proceeded by Ben-i-Shahr and the Chardeh Valley in pursuit, but so rapid had been the enemy's flight and so retarded were our men by a heavy snow storm, that no success attended their efforts, though neither party returned to Sherper until after night fall.

88. Our casualties between the 15th and 24th of December, are noted below :—

Killed.

Captain J Dundas, V C, R E.
Lieutenant C Nugent, (R E.)
1 man, 5th Punjab Infantry.
1 syce " "
1 follower " "
1 man, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
4 followers, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1 man, 92nd Highlanders.
1 follower, 92nd Highlanders.
5 men, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
1 man, G-3rd R A.

Officers		3
Bank and File	British	3
	Native	7
Syces		1
Followers		6
	Total	18

Wounded.

Brigadier-General Hugh H Gough, C B, V C.
Lieutenant C A Montanaro, R A, died.
" J Burn-Murdoch, R E.
" C F Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
3 men, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
9 " 67th Regiment.
1 " 72nd Highlanders.
1 " 92nd "
1 follower, 92nd Highlanders.
8 men, 3rd Sikhs.
1 man, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
1 follower, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
1 man, 23rd Pioneers.
1 follower, 23rd Pioneers.
1 " 5th Goorkhas.
1 man, 28th Punjab Native Infantry.
1 " 9th Lancers.
1 follower, 9th Lancers.
4 men, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
1 bheestie, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
3 followers, " "
2 " 14th Bengal Lancers.
1 Native Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
6 men " " "
4 followers, " "
2 " G-3rd R. A.
1 man F-A, R. H. A.
1 follower 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Besides the deaths of Captain Dundas, R. E., V, C., and Lieutenant Nugent, R. E., already mentioned, I regret very deeply to have to record, on the 19th instant, that of Major John Cook, V. C., 5th Goorkhas, from the effects of a wound received on the 12th whilst bravely leading his men to the assault of the Takht-i-Shah. By Major Cook's death Her Majesty has lost the services of a most distinguished and gallant officer, and the Kabul Field Force a comrade whom one and all honoured and admired.

Lieutenant C. A. Montanaro, R. A., died on the 20th of a wound received the previous day. This promising young officer's gallantry in standing to his guns to the last on the 14th December I have before mentioned.

The wounded included Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R, E., whose behaviour, on the occasion of his receiving his wound is reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins to have been most gallant, and Lieutenants L. Sunderland, 72nd Highlanders, and C. F. Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Casualties from 15th to 23rd December inclusive—Continued.

Wounded

1 Native officer, The Guides.
2 men, " "
1 follower, " "
2 followers, ambulance corps.
1 follower, Commissariat Department.

		Total Wounded
Rank & File.	Officers	5 (1 dead.)
	Native Officers	2
	British	13
	Native	26
	Bheestie	1
	Followers	21
		68
and horses killed		7
Wounded		30

89. During the time that the enemy occupied the city and Bala Hissar, the people no doubt suffered some inconvenience, and a few whose relations with us had been friendly were ill treated. The houses of certain Sirdars were plundered, but I have reason to believe that no large amount of either treasure or valuables was discovered or carried away.

90. Before the events above recorded, I had directed that all gunpowder (about 210 tons) in the Bala Hissar fort should be destroyed, with the exception of a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the Engineers and Sappers.

This work, involving considerable care, was a tedious one, but by the 10th December upwards of 80 tons had been got rid of, leaving only 130 tons in the magazine, all of which was either carried off by the Afghans or expended in accidental explosions which were of constant occurrence amongst them, on one occasion upwards of one hundred of the enemy being blown up.

It would have been impossible to commence its destruction earlier on account of the ruins of the old magazine continuing to smoulder; indeed at the present moment the fire is not altogether extinguished, and rendered any dealings with powder in their vicinity highly dangerous. The open jars in which the powder was kept were too weighty, and yet too fragile to be removed, and the nearest watar was some hundreds of feet below. Eventually the powder was taken out of the jars and sent down a shoot into the water beneath, but, as I said before, this work was necessarily slow. To blow up the magazine was impossible, for up to the evening of the 14th our troops were occupying the hill immediately above it, and before they were withdrawn from that position the magizine was in possession of the enemy.

91. I may here explain that though my information for some weeks previous to the disturbances made me aware of the increasing hostile feeling with which we were regarded, and of the fact that the tribes were assembling in considerable strength, yet it was impossible to form any estimate as to what numbers we should have to contend with at Kabul.

As the contingents from Kohistan, Logar, Wardak and other districts passed along, they received accessions from every hamlet, and when within a day's journey of Kabul, were joined almost *en masse* by the population of the numerous surrounding villages, and by many disaffected people of the city.

It is difficult to speak accurately of the total numbers that were opposed to us. Persons likely to be best informed say that the combined forces of the enemy exceeded one hundred thousand men, but though this computation is probably not excessive, I am of opinion that more than 60,000 never took the field at any one time.

Their losses were considerable, not less than 3,000 having been killed and wounded.

92. I wish to place on record my very high sense of the services performed by the troops under my command, and of the spirit by which they were animated.

All and every night, in most severe weather, officers and men were at their posts or sleeping with their arms in the immediate vicinity of the trenches, and each day fatigue parties were employed in strengthening our defences.

Hardships and exposure were cheerfully borne, and I never for one moment doubted that when the assault should be delivered, it would be successfully and decisively repulsed.

93. I have already mentioned several officers whose services during the recent operations merit praise, and I would in conclusion bring to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice the following :—

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kennedy, K. C. S. I., to whom I am specially indebted for cheerfully rendered advice and assistance, and the officers accompanying him, namely—

Colonel A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.
Major H. B. Hanna, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and
Captain T. Deane, Asisstant Secretary, Military Department, who most readily placed their services at my disposal.

I would wish to express my thanks to Lieutenant-General J. L. Vaughan, C. B., who aided me with the experience gained during many years' service on the frontier.

Major-General J. Hills, C. B., V. C., and Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., were each entrusted with the command of a section of the defence, and the constant presence of these experienced officers at their posts relieved me of considerable anxiety.

The most determined attack of the enemy was directed against the sections commanded by Brigadier General Hugh Gough and Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C. B., and its defeat was in great measure due to the excellent dispositions which these officers made.

The following officers, one and all, deserve my thanks for their good service—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, 23rd Pioneers.
" A. FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.
Major W. H. B. Kingsley, 67th Foot.
" G. S. Hills, 28th Punjab Native Infantry.
Captain C. McK. Hall, 5th Punjab Infantry.
" S. V. Gordon, 23rd Pioneers.
Captain R. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, and
Captain W. M. Campbell, R. A.

Of Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., & C. I. E., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster-General, I cannot speak too highly. I have already referred to the prominent part which he bore in the recovery of our guns on the 11th December, and I take this opportunity of recording the admirable manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties attached to his office in which he has been ably assisted by Major G. de C. Morton, 6th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, who deserves commendation for the quiet manner in which Brigadier-General Gough's orders for the arrangements for defending Sherpur were carried out on the 11th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Asssistant Quartermaster-General, has already made a reputation for himself, and this he fully maintained both when out with Brigadier-General Macpherson's column and on subsequent occasions.

Major R. G. Kennedy, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has served with me since the out break of the war in 1878. He is an invaluable staff officer, and I have great pleasure in recommending him for some mark of His Excellency's approval.

Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, and Lieutenant C. H. Manners Smith, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, have on all occasions acquitted themselves well, and are excellent officers.

Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, 10th Royal Hussars, Brigade-Major of Cavalry, has proved himself an excellent staff officer, and has distinguished himself in the field. Brigadier-General Massy speaks of him in high terms of approbation.

In the late Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Porter, Army Medical Department, I found an administrator of high capacity and experience. By his lamented death Her Majesty's service has lost a most distinguished officer.

The arrangements at the British and Native Field Hospitals, superintended by Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, Army Medical Department, and Surgeon W. Coates, Indian Medical Department, respectively, were all I could wish.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Heathcote, Director of Transport, deserves high praise for the arrangements connected with the despatch of the various expeditions. Major A. R. Badcock, Chief Commissariat Officer, fully maintains the good opinion which I formed of him during a former campaign. The collection of supplies under circumstances of difficulty has been steadily carried on and I have been freed from much anxiety under this head. Captains H. V. Hunt and T. L. Lewis, Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General, have done excellent service both here and when out with moveable columns.

I cannot overrate the value of the work done by the Army Signallers with this force, and I consider that the success which has attended their efforts is mainly due to the energy and intelligence of Captain E. Straton, 22nd Regiment, the Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Captain T. H. Holdich, R. E., Major R .G. Woodthorpe, R. E. and Captain G. W. Martin, all of the Survey Department, having expressed a wish that their services might be utilised, I placed them at the disposal of Colonel Perkins, C. B., Commanding Royal Engineer, who testifies to the great assistance they afforded him and also to the good service done by Lieutenant G. K. Scott Moncrieff, R. E.

Major M. P. Moriarty, Bengal Staff Corps, has carried on the duties of his department entirely to my satisfaction.

P. S. V. Luke, Esq., C. I. E., and H. A. Kirke, Esq., of the Government Telegraph Department, have worked well, and assisted me greatly by rapidly constructing a telegraph line which placed head quarters in direct communication with the sectional commands.

Rev. J. W. Adams, Chaplain Church of England the Revd. G. W. Manson, the Presbyterian, and the Very Revd. Father Browne, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, were most attentive to the sick and wounded.

The great experience in political matters of Surgeon Major H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., and his knowledge of the Afghan character have been of greater service to me. I regret that ill health has compelled his return to India.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Senior Political Officer, has afforded me every assistance, and by his quiet, kind way of dealing with the sirdars and other people of Afghanistan, has done much to reassure them. He desires to bring to favourable notice the services of Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Political Officer.

H. M. Durand, Esq., has been of the greatest use to me. He is able, intelligent and most reliable. He rendered valuable service on the 11th December, when aiding Colonel Macgregor in the recovery of the lost guns.

To Nawab Sir Gholam Hussein Khan, K. C. S. I., I am much indebted; his intimate acquaintance with the leading people of Afghanistan and his knowledge of the country generally have proved most useful.

Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., has on many occasions afforded me valuable assistance; his knowledge of the Afghan character has enabled him to keep me informed of the feelings of the people, and to procure reliable information.

My thanks are due to my personal staff—
Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, aide-de-camp.
Capt R Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards aide-de-camp
Lieutenant Neville F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Assistant Political Officer, and
Surgeon Charles W. Owen.

I am much indebted to them for the accuracy and judgment with which they have ensured the fulfilment of my orders on all occasions.

I would also here mention Sirdar Ahmed Ali Jan, grandson of the late Amir Sher Ali. This young Sirdar has been attached to me as Honorary Aide-de-Camp from my first arrival at Kabul; he has shown himself most anxious and willing to do service, and has made himself useful in many ways. On the 11th December he was with me during the horse artillery and cavalry action and had his horse shot under him.

94. I shall have the honour of submitting on an early date a separate report regarding the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Charles Gough, C. B., V. C., and of Colonel F. B. Norman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·860
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	·598
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.	4.6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	86 7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·4
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NNW, N, NNW.
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	375.

* From midnight to midnight.

GENERAL ROBERTS' REPLY TO THE CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

In the House of Lords, on February 13., Lord Cranbrook said :—My Lords,—Your lordships are aware that certain charges have been made against General Sir Frederick Roberts of cruelties at Cabul. We have received at the India Office to-day a letter which, with the permission of your lordships, I will read. It is in these terms :—

"I am extremely grateful to you for so kindly writing to me with regard to attacks being made on me in certain quarters respecting illtreatment of prisoners and wounded at the battle of Char-Asiab, and also for forwarding to me a copy of the article in the *Fortnightly Review* for December headed 'Martial Law in Cabul.' I think that a short explanation of what has really occurred since we entered Afghanistan last September will enable you to satisfy all those who may refer to the subject in Parliament that wounded Afghans have not been illtreated, and that there is no foundation for the remarks made by Mr. Harrison in the *Fortnightly Review*. With regard to the burning of Afghan bodies at the battle of Char-Asiab, I would beg to say that I first heard of the circumstances from the newspapers, and that I at once directed a Court of Inquiry to investigate the matter, the proceedings of which have some time since been forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and Government of India. It would appear that the act was committed in the rear of the troops engaged by two or three Goorkhas who were by themselves, and by the evidence given life must have been as good as extinct at the time the clothes were set on fire. I need not assure you that no blame for the act in question can be attached to any officer of the force under my command, and that with this exception every consideration has been shown to the wounded and dead, inasmuch as they have been treated as if they were our own soldiers, and after Char-Asiab some of the wounded Afghans were taken into hospital and placed alongside of our own wounded men. This fact I think speaks for itself as regards the general treatment of the Afghans who fought against us. With reference to martial law having been proclaimed within a radius of ten miles round Cabul, I can safely affirm that for many reasons it was absolutely necessary to do so (hear, hear), the chief one being to prevent the inhabitants carrying firearms and other weapons which might render it possible for them to make sudden attacks on soldiers and other individuals belonging to this force. Had this precaution not been taken, I venture to say that, living as we are among a nation of fanatics, murders would have been of frequent occurrence. I am not at all in favour of martial law, and shall be glad to see it discontinued as soon as some other form of government can be decided upon. As to the proclamation published relative to the treatment of soldiers and others concerned in the attack on the Embassy and of those who had apparently shown themselves to be rebels against the Ameer by fighting against us, I would mention that at the same time the proclamation was issued Yakoob Khan was outwardly our friend and repeatedly spoke to me of the people who fought against us at Char-Asiab as rebels to his rule; and on that account they were referred to in the terms of the proclamation. As to men being hanged for the simple fact of their having fought against us, such was not the case. Rewards were certainly offered for their capture, but this was done with a view of arresting those who, directly or indirectly, had taken part in the massacre of the several members of the British Embassy. All convicted of such a crime would, I believe, have been sentenced to death in any country, whether civil or martial law had been in force. (Hear, hear.) The Kotwal (chief magistrate of the city) was found guilty of having incited the troops to the massacre, of having taken an active part in dishonouring the dead bodies, and in having subsequently instigated the troops and people of Kabul to resist our advance. On these accounts he was hanged. As to prisoners taken in fight being shot, such is totally devoid of truth (cheers), further than in one or two instances summary punishment has been inflicted on individuals who have been found mutilating our wounded soldiers; indeed, all the wounded that have fallen into the enemy's hands at different times have been treated in the most cruel manner and horribly mutilated. With regard to men who were not implicated in the attack on the Embassy, some short time after Yakub Khan had been made a prisoner an amnesty was proclaimed, and the people of every district visited by our troops have invariably been informed that those soldiers have nothing to fear from us; but, on the other hand, if they came in and gave up their rifles or guns they would receive the amount authorized for the same. This was fully understood, and a considerable number of arms have from time to time been brought in. Recently, quite irrespective of any action taken by us, the Mollahs have been preaching a 'jehad,' or religious war, and have by these means got together by coercion, practical as well as religious, a gigantic collection of people. On reaching Kabul this mass was joined by all the riff-raff of the city and neighbouring villages; but the Kuzilbashis, merchants, and respectable inhabitants, so far from throwing in their lot with our opponents, held aloof, and from time to time gave us valuable information. The greater portion also of the Sirdars of Cabul remained during the disturbances in our camp. As soon as I was aware that the enemy had been completely dispersed, I published a general amnesty, feeling that the people generally were not to blame for what had occurred and the quickest way of restoring order was to invite the people to Cabul and to let them see that they could trust implicitly to our forbearance and generosity. At the same time our Civil Dispensary was re-established, and notice was sent through the city and to all the neighbouring villages inviting the wounded to hospital and assuring them that they had nothing to fear. Many wounded have been brought in and are being taken every care of. Afghans are naturally very suspicious and require time to be reassured; but so many Maliks and other headmen had responded to the amnesty proclamation that yesterday I was enabled to hold a durbar at which nearly 200 of the principal men who had fought against us were present. Others will doubtless follow their example, and I hope in time the country will quiet down. Referring to the administration of affairs in the city and surroundings of Cabul, I can conscientiously say that our rule from the first has been extraordinarily mild and lenient. No harsh measures of any kind have been adopted. On the contrary, I have since had reason to regret that, from a desire not to do anything that could possibly set the people against us, I abstained, on our first occupation of Sherpur from levelling the forts and enclosures by which it is surrounded on all sides and which during the late siege, by affording shelter to the enemy, were the causes of much annoyance and some loss to us. Two proofs which to my mind are fairly conclusive as to the feelings of security and trust which the people of Cabul city and adjoining villages reposed in us are the rapid manner in which the city filled immediately the enemy dispersed, and the fact that since our arrival there had not been a single complaint against a European soldier, and only a few of a trivial natural against one or two of the men belonging to the native regiments. The strictest discipline has been maintained, and there has not been an instance of violence against the people, notwithstanding that our soldiers have witnessed the cruel treatment of their comrades on every occasion of their falling into the enemy's hands. There is one point mentioned by Mr. Harrison in the *Fortnightly Review* —viz, that civilian special correspondents have been prevented from accompanying the force under my command —in answer to which I would like to say a few words. I certainly never received any orders prohibiting civilian correspondents accompanying the force, and from the first one has been in my camp. He had considerable difficulty in reaching Ali-khel before the force marched, as our movements were very rapid after the order for an advance on Cabul was received. This may have prevented other correspondents joining me at the time. Had any come they would have received every assistance. Some correspondents have arrived since we reached this. No restrictions whatever are placed on them, and they are allowed to send any telegrams they please, even when the information contained in them is incorrect, always excepting such information as by nature of its inaccuracy is calculated to produce an evil effect."

(At the conclusion of the reading of the letter there were loud cheers from both sides of the House.)

THE HERAT-MERV QUESTION.

The *Political Correspondence* of the 19th Feb. declares that the danger of the Russians occupying Herat is not far distant. Moreover, the Russian expedition against the Turkomans might be easily extended to Merv. Thence the march to Herat offers no difficulties. English interests, therefore, unconditionally demand that precautions should be taken against the menacing danger. England herself could no doubt occupy Herat, but her military basis being four hundred kilometres off—namely, at Candahar—the occupation would be dangerous, besides exciting the Russians to occupy Merv.

The idea of the future occupation of Herat by Perrsia arose from this fact. Persia is inclined to undertake it without English guarantees, but England, on the contrary, asked Persia for guarantees. It is rumoured that the reception of an English Envoy in Herat of the rank of Resident, like those at the Courts of the Indian tributary Princes, was stipulated for. England asks also some other minor conditions.

The Cabinet of London is said to be inclined to grant Russia such a border rectification towards Persia as would enable her to completely subdue the Turkomans, as a counterbalance to which Persia would receive both Merv and Herat. The *Correspondence* is cautious enough to add that the St. Petersburg Cabinet do not like this project.

MR. PLIMSOLL CHARGED WITH BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday, Feb. 17,

Sir C. Russell asked the hon. member for Derby whether certain placards reflecting on his conduct as a member of the House, which had been posted all over Westminister, and signed "Samuel Plimsoll," had been issued with his knowledge and assent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Plimsoll said the placards in question were written by him and printed and distributed by his direction. The statements contained in the placards were perfectly correct, and he believed that the language in which he had spoken was well within the limits of legitimate comment. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Russell hoped the House would permit him to address it on a matter of privilege. He held in his hand one of the placards which the hon. member had issued; and to make the circumstances intelligible to the House, he would state that the hon. member, having given notice of a Bill call the Merchant Shipping Grain and Cargoes Bill, he had put on the paper a notice to move that it be read that day six months, with the sole view of obtaining for the measure a full and impartial inquiry. He was aware that by so doing he should shut it out from discussion after half-past 12 o'clock; but he thought the question was one of such immense importance as affecting the price of grain, and, above all, as also affecting the shipowners, that it well deserved the attention which he now knew it would receive from the House. He would read to the House the language of which he complained, and which the hon. member for Derby thought fit to justify; and to put himself in order he would conclude with a motion. The handbill itself was addressed to his constituents, and headed, in very large letters, "Sir Charles Russell, M.P." It proceeded to give the names of vessels which had been lost, and to describe the serious injuries and the loss of life and property which had ensued; and it then appealed to his constituents to say whether they would allow during another winter, in consequence of his having blocked that Bill, a repetition of those casualties. (Cries of "Read.") The placard ran as follows :—

"SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, M.P., AND THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

"Last year these steamers were lost at sea :—The Bernina, the Joseph Pease, the Surbiton, the Heindall, the Tiara, the Commonwealth, the Trident, the Telford, the Aberfeldy, the Burgos, and the Alphonso. In the first six 161 men were drowned. In the Telford and the Surbiton alone more lives were lost than in the Tay-bridge disaster. Nearly all these ships were laden with grain; only one or two had besides grain a little general cargo. It is universally admitted that loading ships with grain in bulk is a principal cause of these losses. To put it in bags or sacks would insure safety. A Bill was before the House of Commons to make it compulsory to load ships with grain in sacks or bags, and so to stop these dreadful losses of life. This change in the law is strongly advocated by the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle-on-Tyne, also by that of Gateshead. On Monday the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow appointed a committee to assist in passing the Bill. The shipmasters' associations of the whole of the North of England have petitioned for it. The Bill is backed by Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Gorst. Its object is approved by all the shipowners in the House of Commons—at least, no one was found to oppose it, and its second reading was anticipated last night by every one. There is a rule of the House that no opposed Bill shall be taken if it comes on after half-past 12. It was evident the Bill could not be reached before that time, so a notice of opposition would be fatal to the second reading. There was no shipowner in the House willing to put down the fatal notice. It was, however, put down by Sir Charles Russell, your member. I ask is it your wish that next winter should be as this—that hundreds of precious human lives and hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of property should be lost? I ask you to say weather, if Mr. Onslow has done this thing of his own motion, it is not inhuman; and if he is merely the cat's-paw of some who wish to oppose (but dare not openly for fear of their constituents), it is not degrading? Electors of Westminister, I appeal from your representatives to yourselves.

"SAMUEL PLIMSOLL,"

"28, Park-lane, Feb. 12, 1880."

He would appeal to the House to know weather, in the exercise of his undeniable right and with no other object than honestly and faithfully to discharge his duties as an independent member of that House, he was liable while Parliament was sitting and the Bill its If was in progress to be assailed in that manner [cheers], and to have his conduct characterized before his constituents as inhuman and degrading. [Cheers.] He would, with the view of submitting the question to the House, move the following resolution :—'That the publication of printed placards throughout the city of West minister representing the part taken by Sir Charles Russell, a member for the same city, in the proceedings of this House, and characterizing the conduct of the same Sir Charles Russell as inhuman and degrading, injuriously reflects upon the same member, is an attempt to coerce and intimidate him [cheers] in the discharge of his duties, and is a breach of the privileges of this House." [Cheers.]

Mr. Mowbray rose to second the motion and said he had sat for 27 years in that House and he believed he had never opened his mouth before on any matter affecting a breach of privilege. This, however, was not a case of the ordinary kind. [Hear, hear.] It appeared to him a most flagrant breach, not merely in the courtesy which ought to exist between one member of that House and another [cheers], but in the privileges of the House when an hon. member came down to the House and confessed that he had placarded the walls of Westminster with a statement so scandalous [cheers] as that which had been read to the House. He hoped the House would not mix up, as hon. members opposite appeared inclined to do, the two question of the merits of the Bill and the conduct of the hon. member for Derby. (Hear, hear.) Of the Bill itself he knew nothing, but as far as he had heard anything of it he was inclined to approach it with no unfavourable view. He would not go into its merits; but when an hon. member, in the exercise of his undoubted privilege, said the Bill was of such importance that it ought not to be disposed of without full consideration, and therefore put down a notice, as he was justly entitled to do, and when, in so doing, he was interfered with by placards signed with the name of an hon. member of that House, who rose in his place and was not ashamed to say that he had ordered them to be printed and posted up, it was time for the House to take some notice of it. (Hear. hear.) It was an attempt to coerce and intimidate that House. ("No," and cheers.) No one who knew his hon. and gallant friend would think for a moment that the words "inhuman" and "degrading" could for an instant fit his noble character. (Cheers.) The charge itself was utterly absurd. But, absurd as it was, it involved an attempt to create an idea among his hon. and gallant friend's constituents that he was capable of inhuman and degrading conduct, and acted as a menance to him in the discharge of his duties in that House. It was impossible that the House should not take notice of it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Onslow said he also had incurred the displeasure of the hon. member for Derby, who had sent down a similar placard to his constituents. His case, he thought, was somewhat the stronger of the two. Not only had the hon. member sent the placard down to the borough which he had the honor to represent, but he had put himself in correspondence with a local paper there, and had asked the editor to insert it in his periodical. So he, too, was branded before his constituents as guilty of inhuman and degrading conduct. If such a course of action were allowed to be taken by hon. members of that House, it must necessarily destroy all freedom of debate. The hon. member could not even be said to have done this in a hurry. He had heard it said that so enthusiastic was he in his cause that sometimes he was a little forgetful of what he was doing. But when, after reflection, he came down and expressed no regret, but stuck to his guns—to use a nautical expression—it really was a most serious question for that House to consider. As far as he was concerned he was now perfectly prepared to leave the conduct of the hon. member in the hands of the House.

Mr. Sullivan contended that whoever obstructed, in the House or out of it, any effort in the cause of humanity deserved, in effect, that his conduct should be described as inhuman. It was well known that the course which the hon. and gallant member had adopted was only taken when a member was opposed to a Bill, and yet he had protested that he only acted in the interests of the Bill. The terms "inhuman" and "degrading" were only applicable on the assumption that the hon. and gallant member was opposed to the Bill. Even in that hypothetical sense he could wish that his hon. friend the member for Derby had used other words. He could wish that he had adopted some other phrase that would express the same idea. (Cheers.)

He shold vote against the motion, though he regretted that, even in a hypothetical sense, his hon. friend should have used the expressions on the placard. He admitted that the terms used were severe; but they were terms which his hon. friend could never have intended to employ. ("Oh, oh.") The hon. member then referred to the placard, and to the active interest manifested in the Bill of the hon. member for Derby by different Chambers of Commerce. It was a Bill for saving human life, with which his hon. friend had completely identified himself. (Hear, hear.) He had made enemies, and if he had committed excesses of language he might be excused. He hoped the House would not accede to the motion.

The Marquis of Hartington rose to suggest that the discussion of the motion should be adjourned on the ground that when a question of privilege was raised in the House it was desirable that no steps should be taken until the House had full knowledge of the words and facts complained of. He would not hesitate to say that he deeply regretted the language used by the hon. member for Derby, and he regretted that the hon. member had not taken the earliest opportunity of withdrawing the words he had used. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite sure that the whole House would feel that in this matter a great deal was at stake. (Hear, hear.) The question, as far as it rested between the hon. member for Derby and the right hon. gentleman who had been aggrieved by his proceedings, was one on which there would be very little difference of opinion in the House. Almost every one, while acknowledging the purity of the spirit which animated the hon. member for Derby, must at the same time admit that his course in this matter had been such as to cause great regret. (Hear, hear.) The language which the hon. member had used was such as hardly any member would like to apply to a brother member, and such as was certainly most inapplicable to men of the high character of his hon. friends the member for Westminster and the member for Guildford. (Hear, hear.) He joined with the noble lord who had just spoken in expressing extreme regret, that the hon. member for Derby had not taken an opportunity of apologizing for the words he had used (hear, hear,) for he could not think that there would have been anything unbecoming in such conduct on the part of the hon. member. The question before the House was one which required their most earnest attention. He was quite aware that there was a natural feeling on the part of many members that it would be desirable that a matter of this sort should be brought to an issue at once. (Hear, hear.) But he thought that they should guard the privileges of the House by a calm and judicial examination of the question, uninfluenced as far as possible by the heat which they could not then help feeling in the matter before them.

Major O'Gorman characterized the words used by the hon. member for Derby as very hard ones, and advised him to withdraw them.

Mr. C. Palmer said that there were some errors in the statements made by the hon. member for Derby. He had received a telegram showing that one of the vessels referred to by the hon. member was run down and that no lives were lost, and that in another case no lives were lost either. (Laughter.) One of the ships mentioned by the hon. member as being laden with grain was not so laden. As to the Bill in which the hon. member took such interest, opinions were very much divided upon its merits throughout the whole shipping interest in the north of England.

On the question "That the debate be adjourned" being put, there were several cries of "No," but on being repeated it was carried.

The debate was accordingly adjourned until Friday.

On Friday Mr. Plimsoll asked the indulgence of the House on a personal matter. When he saw that Sir C. Russell and Mr. Onslow had given notices which would indefinitely postpone the discussion of a bill on the success of which he and many of his friends believed depended the lives of many of her Majesty's subjects, he believed they had done so merely for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the bill. Possessed with that idea, he prepared the document to which reference was made on Tuesday, and endeavoured to give it every publicity in his power. He was possessed by the same idea when he replied to the question on Tuesday. Having, however, had the advantage of hearing the two hon. gentlemen deny that they had any such motive, having well considered the emphatic denial, and having had the advantage of consulting his hon. and learned friend the member for Louth—(derisive laughter)—he must now express his regret that under the impression to which he had referred he should have used towards those hon. gentlemen the language complained of by them, and now, having regard to the statements made by them, he begged unequivocally to withdraw that language. (Hear, hear.) He was prevented by an accident from saying this yesterday, and he was glad of it, because he was now enabled to express his firm belief that the two hon. members opposite had no more idea of opposing the Merchant Shipping (Grain Cargoes) Bill than had the hon. member for Louth. they would be engaged shortly in a general election, and he should be ashamed to obtain any political advantage for his party by allowing hon. gentlemen to remain under an injurious imputation an hour longer than he could help, if he knew it was undeserved. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Russell and Mr. Onslow severally expressed their acceptance of this apology.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said this occurrence raised the question how far the House must interfere to protect itself against a laxity which might interfere with its proceedings. The principal laid down in the Bill of Rights was that "the proceedings of Parliament ought not to be impeached out of Parliament." If the motion before the House was withdrawn, he would move :—"That, in the opinion of this House, the conduct of the hon. member for Derby in publishing printed placards denouncing the part taken by two hon. members of the House in the proceedings of this House, was calculated to interfere with the due discharge of the duties of a member of this House and is a breach of its privileges. But this House having regard to the withdrawal by the hon. member for Derby of the expression to which the hon. member for Westminster had drawn attention, is of opinion that no further action on its part is necessary."

Sir C. Russell withdrew his motion, and the foregoing was moved.

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